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Issued January 10, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2628.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 12 Cases Syrup. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered sold or destroyed.

MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On January 27, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 cases of syrup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Saltman Bros., Bridgeport, Conn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 19, 1912, by Goulding Bros., Whitman, Mass., and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 doz. 10¢ Size Appetone Brand—Trade Mark—Fancy Syrup—Put up by Goulding Bros., Whitman, Mass." (On bottles) "75% Cane Sugar 25% Maple. Appetone Brand Blended Fancy Syrup—Made from Cane and Maple Sugar—Prepared by Goulding Bros., Whitman, Mass."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was labeled "75% Cane Sugar 25% Maple" and "Appetone Brand Blended Fancy Syrup—Made from Cane and Maple Sugar—Prepared by Goulding Bros., Whitman, Mass.", when, as a matter of fact, the syrup did not contain 25 per cent of maple syrup, but less than 5 per cent of maple syrup.

On March 14, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold or destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2629.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Two Barrels Gelatine. Decree of condemnation by consent. Goods ordered destroyed unless certain conditions met.

ADULTERATION OF GELATINE.

On February 10, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two barrels of gelatine remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of B. Riley Hawk Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped by the W. K. Jahn Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri and alleging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "X." (Design, picture of an owl.) (On tag tacked to each barrel) "Vienna, Austria, New York. The W. K. Jahn Co. 165 No. Franklin St. Chicago, B. Riley Hawk Supply Co. St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained arsenic in the amount of 13 parts per million, which arsenic rendered it injurious to health and was an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient.

On April 24, 1913, the said W. K. Jahn Co., claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal unless said claimant should label it "For technical purposes only. Not to be used for food," and should pay all the costs of the proceedings and execute bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1913.*

12940°—No. 2629—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2630.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 396 Boxes Navel Oranges. Decree of condemnation by default.

ADULTERATION OF ORANGES.

On February 12, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 396 boxes of so-called "Rabbit Brand Washington Navel Oranges," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad on a siding, New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on January 17, 1913, by the Mutual Orange Distributors, doing business in the State of California, and transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Rabbit Brand (Picture of rabbit) W Navels. Not Guaranteed Frostless. California."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that samples thereof were analyzed and examined and the examination of composite samples taken from three samples submitted revealed the following: Passable, 35.7 per cent; frozen, 33 per cent; decomposed, 31.3 per cent, making a total of 64.3 per cent of oranges unfit for food purposes, and therefore said product was adulterated, inferior, and decomposed under paragraph 6, section 7, of the Food and Drugs Act.

On April 1, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2631.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 15 Carboys Oil of Wintergreen. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond.

MISBRANDING OF OIL OF WINTERGREEN.

On February 21, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 carboys of oil of wintergreen remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Erie Railroad Co. at New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of February, 1913, from the Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Net 115 pounds oil of wintergreen," and also bore the name of the consignee and consignor.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the carboys were branded as set forth above, which was a statement, design, and device regarding the product which was false and misleading as to the contents of said carboys, because in truth and in fact they contained methyl salicylate.

On April 18, 1913, the said Heyden Chemical Works, claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be redelivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$1,000 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

12940°—No. 2631—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2632.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 2 Half Barrels Champagne. Decree of condemnation by consent.
Product released on bond.**

MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CHAMPAGNE.

On February 24, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 half-barrels of so-called champagne, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 19, 1913, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One of the half-barrels was labeled: "Old Delaware Champagne"; the other half-barrel was labeled: "New Delaware Champagne".

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof in that it was labeled and branded so as to purport to be champagne, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not champagne, but a still wine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the half-barrels labeled and branded as aforesaid bore a statement regarding the product which was false and misleading in that said product was labeled and branded so as to purport and indicate that it was champagne, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not champagne, but a still wine.

On March 31, 1913, Simon Silverman, claimant, having admitted in part the averments in the libel, but denying any intention to violate the laws of the United States, and consenting to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

12940°—No. 2632—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2633.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 26 Tierces of Butter. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond.

ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.

On February 24, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 26 tierces of butter remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the A. H. Bull Steamship Co., Pier 7, North River, New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been delivered on or about February 20, 1913, by V. Lopez & Co., to said steamship company for shipment from the State of New York to an insular possession of the United States, to wit, Porto Rico, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was unlabeled except for stencil shipping directions.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance, to wit, rancid and moldy butter.

On May 10, 1913, the said V. Lopez & Co., a copartnership, having filed its claim for the product, and it having been reported by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture that of the butter contained in the 26 tierces a quantity amounting in all to 21 tierces was fit for reworking and the balance, namely, 5 tierces, were fit only for technical purposes, and said Board having recommended that the said 5 tierces should be released upon being denatured and marked "Mouldy grease: Not to be used for food purposes," judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimants upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, and upon the conditions set forth above.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

12940°—No. 2633—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2634.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 22 Cases of Water. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered destroyed.

MISBRANDING OF WEST BADEN SPRUDEL WATER.

On February 26, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of water each containing 2 dozen large bottles, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped by the West Baden Springs Co., West Baden, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "West Baden Springs Mineral Water. Ask your druggist for West Baden Sprudel Water—24 large—the world's greatest aperient price 35 cents trade mark—bottled at the Springs only by the West Baden Springs Company West Baden Indiana guaranteed under the food and drugs act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9857 glass handle with care—J. S. Merrell Drug Co. St. Louis Mo from the West Baden Springs Co. West Baden Ind—ask your druggist for West Baden Sprudel Water." The bottles had labels consisting of three panels, the first showing an analysis in detail and concluding with statements of the curative value of the water in cases of gout, rheumatism, uric acid, diabetes, obesity, etc. The middle panel of the label represented practically the same as the label on the cases and the third panel contained a further statement of the curative values and properties of the water as an aid to digestion and as treatment for catarrh of the stomach, intestinal sluggishness, torpid liver, and constipation.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the words appearing on the labels: "West Baden Sprudel Water,

the World's greatest aperient, bottled at the springs " would lead the purchaser thereof to believe that the water was a natural water of West Baden Springs at West Baden, Ind., when, in truth and in fact, a large quantity of salts had been added to the water and there was no statement on the labels of the addition of such salts, and a large quantity of salts had been artificially added to the water, the presence of which salts was not declared upon the labels upon the case and bottles.

On April 9, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

2634



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2635.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 20 Barrels Tomato Pulp. Decree of condemnation by default.
Product ordered destroyed.**

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On or about March 4, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 barrels of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Consolidated Produce Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 28, 1913, by D. C. Kirby, Trappe, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Tenth per cent of Benzoate of Soda."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, decayed tomato.

On March 24, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

12941°—No. 2635—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2636.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. Four Coppers Lemon Oil. Decree of condemnation by consent.
Product released on bond.**

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF LEMON OIL.

On March 3, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of four coppers of so-called lemon oil remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Charles Dennery, New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about January 30, 1913, by the Sethness Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Lemon Oil—Net lbs. 25. Messina, Italy—From Sethness Company—Essential Oils—Chicago. Fragile." (On coppers) "Standard quality—Oil of Lemon—Cosco Trade Mark—Optical Rotation at 15° Net weight 25 lbs. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906 by Sethness Company, Chicago."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that samples thereof were analyzed and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States and that said analysis revealed that a substance, lemon oil, partially exhausted of its flavoring compounds, had been mixed and packed with the product in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for its valuable constituents, that is, citral and other flavoring compounds had been partially abstracted from it. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label set forth above indicated that the product was "standard quality oil of lemon," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a partially exhausted oil of lemon, the citral and other flavoring compounds having been removed. Therefore, said

label was false and misleading as to the product and the ingredients thereof and was such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the oil was "standard quality oil of lemon."

On April 8, 1913, the said Sethness Co., claimant, having consented thereto, a judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$300 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

2636



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2637.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Nine Cases Canned Tomato Sauce. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered sold.

MISBRANDING OF TOMATO SAUCE.

On March 10, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of nine cases, each containing 200 cans tomato sauce, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Vincenzo Coppola, Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on February 4, 1913, by the Ignatius Gross Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York, through the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On case) "Salsa Concentrata J. G. New York". (On cans) "Contents 7 oz salsa concentrata tomato sauce sanitas I. G. NY Registered trade mark packed and guaranteed by Ignatius Gross Co. New York under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, serial No. 9270".

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cans containing it and each labeled "7 oz." did not contain 7 ounces of the product but there was an average deficiency in each can of at least 8 per cent, and said product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead all purchasers.

On April 3, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold at public sale by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

12941°—No. 2637—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2638.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 20 Cases Champagne. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered sold.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CHAMPAGNE.

On March 11, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 cases each containing 24 bottles of champagne remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of J. A. Leary and other persons, Newark, N. J., alleging that 10 cases of the product had been shipped on December 4, 1912, and 10 cases had been shipped on December 5, 1912, by the Nectar Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Champion 24 bottles Pints." (On bottles) "Extra dry Champion guaranteed by U-S to meet the requirements of the pure food laws Serial No. 26497 The Nectar Co. sole agents for U. S. and Canada". "Champion Extra Dry". (On foil cap) "Extra Dry".

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that an artificially carbonated and artificially colored wine was wholly or in part substituted for champagne. Misbranding of the product was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, champagne, when in fact it was not champagne but was an artificially colored wine and artificially carbonated instead of a bottle fermented wine or champagne as indicated on the labels and was so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was champagne when in fact it was not, and while it was labeled "Champion" and not "Champagne" yet the entire arrangement of labels, style of package, and the words "Extra Dry Champion" and

"Champion Extra Dry" and "Extra Dry" on the foil cap, that is to say the statements, design, and device regarding the ingredients or substances contained in the product were false and misleading, and for the further reason that said product consisted of an artificially carbonated wine, offered for sale in packages so labeled and construed as to imply that it was a genuine bottle fermented champagne. In the report transmitting this case to the United States attorney for action it was not alleged that the product was adulterated or misbranded in that it was artificially colored.

On April 15, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

2638



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2639.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 200 Gross Packages "Kazoo Mints." Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond for destruction.

ADULTERATION OF KAZOO MINTS.

On March 12, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 gross packages of "Kazoo Mints" remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Upjohn Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of August, 1912, by the Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The retail packages of the product were labeled: "Kazoo Mints made where the mint grows. The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., New York, Kansas City, Mo. San Francisco. Guaranteed by the Upjohn Company under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 2106."

Adulteration of the product was alleged for the reason that the packages contained confectionery branded "mints," said mints containing 7.3 per cent more or less of anhydrous talc.

On April 2, 1913, the said Upjohn Co., claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be redelivered to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$750, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, and further conditioned that the mints should be destroyed within 30 days after delivery to said claimant.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2640.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 295 Cases Bottled Beer. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BEER.

On March 15, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 275 cases each containing 3 dozen bottles of beer and 20 cases each containing 2 dozen bottles of beer remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in the possession of Henry C. Lauer, Louisville, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on January 16, 1913, by the Evansville Brewing Association, Evansville, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The 275 cases of the product were labeled: "Evansville Brewing Association Evansville Ind. U. S. A. 3 dozen small bottles Malt Beverage from Evansville Brewing Association Evansville, Ind. Hy C Lauer" The 20 cases were labeled: "Evansville Brewing Association Evansville Ind. U. S. A. 2 doz. large bottles beer Evansville Brewing Association Evansville Ind. Hy C. Lauer". The bottles in the 275 cases were labeled "Finest Barley Malt & Choicest Hops Contents 12 oz. liquid Alcoholic Content 3 7/10 per cent Good Luck Brand Trade Mark Rheingold Beer Brewed and Bottled by Evansville Brewing Assn Evansville Ind. Guaranteed under the Pure Foods Act of June 1906 Serial No. 11241." The bottles in the 20 cases were labeled: "Finest Barley Malt & Choicest Hops Contents 12 oz. Liquid Alcoholic Content 3 7/10 per cent Good Luck Brand Trade Mark Pale Export Beer Brewed and Bottled by Evansville Brewing Assn Evansville Ind. Guaranteed by the Evansville Brewing Association under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 11241."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above and said words on the labels "Finest Barley Malt and Choicest Hops" indicated that it was made exclusively from malt and hops but said product, to wit, beer, was not made exclusively from malt and hops but some product a further description of which was to the United States Attorney unknown had been substituted for malt and had been mixed with the beer so as to injuriously affect its quality, and a valuable constituent of said beer, to wit, malt, had been in part abstracted from the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that each of the bottles bore a statement regarding the substance contained therein which was false and misleading, to wit, a label bearing among other things the words "Finest Barley Malt and Choicest Hops," which said statement and label were false and misleading in that they represented the contents of the bottles to be beer made exclusively of malt and hops, whereas, in fact and in truth, some other product had been substituted in part for malt in the manufacture of the product.

On April 5, 1913, the said Evansville Brewing Association, claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$26.15, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$200 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

2640



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2641.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 384 Boxes Oranges. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product ordered destroyed.

ADULTERATION OF ORANGES.

On March 14, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 384 boxes of oranges remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and upon the premises of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Ohio and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Orange Belt Brand From Indian Hill Citrus Ass'n., North Pomona, Los Angeles Co., California." and was consigned to "California Fruit Growers Exchange, care W. K. Sprott Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the oranges consisted of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 20, 1913, the said California Fruit Growers Exchange, claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that said claimant should pay all the costs of the proceedings.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1913.*

12941°—No. 2641—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2642.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. Five Cases Tomato Sauce. Decree of condemnation by default.
Product ordered released on bond or to be sold.**

MISBRANDING OF TOMATO SAUCE.

On March 17, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of five cases, each containing 200 cans, of tomato sauce, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Metropolitan Importing Co., Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 10, 1913, by the Ignatius Gross Co., New York, N. Y., and transported in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Contents 7 oz. Salsa concentrata—sanitas—sanitas—tomato sauce—Packed and guaranteed by Ignatius Gross Co. New York City, under the food and drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9270. Sanitas."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement on the label on each of the cans of the product, "contains 7 oz.," was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression to the purchaser that each of the cans contained 7 ounces tomato sauce, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the cans contained but 6.22 ounces tomato sauce; and further, said product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the statement on the label, "contains 7 oz.," was false and misleading in that each of the cans of tomato sauce did not contain 7 ounces but did in fact contain but 6.22 ounces of tomato sauce.

On April 30, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said Ignatius Gross Co., the owner thereof, upon payment of the cost of

the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, or in default thereof that the product should be sold by the United States marshal to the highest bidder.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1913.*

2642



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2643.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 20 Barrels Malaga Type Wine. Product released on bond.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MALAGA TYPE WINE.

On March 20, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 barrels of so-called Malaga type wine remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and at premises located on the northeast corner of Fourth and Monroe Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on March 4, 1913, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in Hebraic characters, which being translated read substantially as follows: "Wine Malaga Type—Kosher Passover". The English word "type" also appeared upon the barrels.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, imitation Malaga type wine, had been mixed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further in that the product had been artificially colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed, and further in that it consisted of a decomposed vegetable substance. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, being labeled among other things, "Wine, Malaga Type", which said label and brand was calculated and intended to lead the purchaser thereof to believe that it was a Malaga type wine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not Malaga type wine, but was an imitation of Malaga type wine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, Malaga type wine, and further in that the

package containing the product bore a certain statement which was false and misleading, to wit, the statement "Wine Malaga Type," which said statement was false and misleading in that the product was not Malaga type wine, but was an imitation of Malaga type wine.

On March 28, 1913, the case having come on for hearing, the court ordered that the product should be released to Abraham Margulis, claimant, upon the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1913.*

2643

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2644.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 89 Boxes Cheese. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond.

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On March 27, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 89 boxes of cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 59 boxes of which were in possession of the Merchants Transfer Co., Lexington, Ky., and 30 boxes in possession of Grant & Hukle, Lexington, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 28, 1913, by J. F. Rappel & Co., Manitowoc, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "No. 16 Milton Sanchez, Lexington, Kentucky," and there were also on each box penciled figures indicating the alleged net weight of the cheese supposed to be contained therein, 5 boxes being marked 21, 34 boxes being marked 22, 27 boxes being marked 23, 21 boxes being marked 24, 1 box being marked 25, and 1 box being marked 26.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels, brands, and marks of each box bore a false statement regarding the net weight of the cheese contained therein, with the figures, marks, and brands, as to the weight of the cheese contained in each of the boxes marked on the outside thereof in said figures, marks, and brands, each constituting a statement and representation of the net weight in pounds of the cheese supposed to and which should have been contained in each of the boxes and was a representation, mark, brand, and statement that there was contained in each of the boxes the number of pounds of cheese indicated by the marks, brands, and statements, whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not contained in each or any of the boxes the number of

pounds of cheese as shown by said marks, brands, and statements, but a much less quantity than was shown and indicated by said marks, brands, and statements, that is, 5 boxes were marked in pencil 21, 34 boxes were marked 22, 27 boxes were marked 23, 21 boxes were marked 24, 1 box was marked 25, and 1 box was marked 26, and said marks, brands, and statements constituted a statement and representation that there were contained in each of the boxes 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 23 pounds, 24 pounds, 25 pounds, or 26 pounds of cheese, as the case might be, whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not in each or any of said boxes the number of pounds so marked, but a much less quantity, and the total of said marks, brands, and statements indicated that the 89 boxes of cheese had therein 2,029 pounds of cheese, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not contain 2,029 pounds, but contained a different and much smaller number of pounds of cheese.

On April 15, 1913, Milton Sanchez, Lexington, Ky., claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2645.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 21 Barrels Vinegar. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond.

MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On April 9, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 21 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of Curry, Brown & Snyder, Lexington, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on January 29, 1913, by the Ohio Cider Vinegar Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Curry, Brown & Snyder—Old Glory—Color Distilled Vinegar 4-Gr. Lexington, Ky. Jan. 29, M. F. G. By The Ohio Cider Vinegar Co., Cincinnati, O." There was also stenciled upon each barrel a figure indicating the number of gallons of the product contained therein, 1 barrel being marked 46, 7 barrels being marked 47, 7 barrels being marked 48, 4 barrels being marked 49, 1 barrel being marked 50, and 1 barrel being marked 52.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was labeled and branded as set forth above and said numerals on the outside of the barrels were and purported to be a statement of the net number of gallons of vinegar supposed to be and which should have been contained in said barrels, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not contain the number of gallons stenciled thereon, but a much smaller quantity, and said 21 barrels of vinegar were marked and branded so as to indicate and represent that they contained 1,009 gallons of vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not contain 1,009 gallons of vinegar, but a different and

much smaller quantity, and the marks, brands, and statements thereon indicating the same were false and misleading.

On April 9, 1913, the said Curry, Brown, Snyder Co., claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1913.*

2645



Issued January 10, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2646.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 453 Boxes Oranges. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered destroyed.

ADULTERATION OF ORANGES.

On March 25, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 453 boxes of oranges remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and upon the premises of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of California into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Ninety-eight boxes of the product were labeled: "Cucamonga Jack Cucamonga Foothill Orange Ass'n Cucamonga, California." Three hundred and fifty-five boxes of the product were labeled: "Washington Navels Cucamonga Belle Cucamonga Orange Ass'n Cucamonga, Cal."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decayed, decomposed substance, to wit, decayed and decomposed oranges.

On March 27, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1913.*

12954°—No. 2646—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2647.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 5 Barrels Malaga Wine. Decree of condemnation. Product released on bond.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED MALAGA WINE.

On April 2, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels of so-called Malaga wine remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by S. Silberman, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "XXXX American" "American—Pure Grape Wine—Perfected by the addition of sugar—S. Silberman—50-52 Division St., N. Y. Guaranty legend—Preserved with 1/10 of Benzoate of Soda." There was also stenciled in Hebraic on the barrel that the wine was made under the supervision of a rabbi named Yaffa and that it was Malaga wine intended for use during the feast of the Passover. The product was invoiced as "5 barrels American Malaga XXXX."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substitute, to wit, an unsound wine in a state of acetous fermentation and decomposition, had been substituted wholly or in part and mixed and packed with it, thereby reducing, lowering, and injuriously affecting its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, Malaga wine, in that it was labeled and branded by reason of the words "Malaga wine" appearing thereon so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, because it was not Malaga wine, and in that the labels thereon bore a statement, design, and device regarding the ingre-

dients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading in a certain particular, that is to say, the words "Malaga Wine" appearing on the packages and the labels thereof, because said product was not Malaga wine.

On April 8, 1913, Louis Buchman, claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1913.*

2647



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2648.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 5 Cases Tomato Conserve. Decree of condemnation by default.
Product ordered released on bond or to be sold.**

MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CONSERVE.

On April 4, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases each containing 75 packages of tomato conserve, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Italian Mercantile Co., trading as the Metropolitan Importing Co., Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 31, 1912, by the Ignatius Gross Co., New York, N. Y., and transported in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Conserve Di Tomato. Packed by our special process. Rossa. Guaranteed by American Conserve Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9270. Containing 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda and 15% salt. Trade Mark Marca Registra. This can contains 15 oz. net weight."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement on the label of each of the cans, "This can contains 15 oz. net weight," was false and misleading, in that it conveyed the impression to purchasers that each of the cans contained 15 ounces net weight of tomato conserve, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the cans was 11.75 per cent short of 15 ounces of said tomato conserve, and each of said packages was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the statement, "This can contains 15 oz. net weight," was false and misleading in that each of the cans did not contain 15 ounces net weight of tomato conserve, but was 11.75 per cent short of 15 ounces net weight.

On April 30, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to the Ignatius Gross Co., the owner thereof, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, or in default thereof that the product should be sold to the highest and best bidder.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1913.*

2648



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2649.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 300 Sacks Bran. Product released on bond.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BRAN.

On April 9, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 300 sacks, each containing 100 pounds of bran, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Champaign Seed Co., Champaign, Ill., alleging that the product had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois on or about March 11, 1913, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "100 Lbs. Pure Wheat Bran."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was not pure wheat bran, but contained 9.96 per cent of foreign matter, of which at least 9 per cent consisted of added screenings, which screenings had been mixed and packed with and were made a substitute for wheat bran so as to reduce and injuriously affect the strength of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the sacks, to wit, "100 Lbs. Pure Wheat Bran," would deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that the sacks contained pure wheat bran, whereas, in truth and in fact, they contained a mixture of pure wheat bran with other substances as aforesaid, and said labels on the sacks were false and misleading.

On May 9, 1913, John Kelley, sr., Arthur Kelley, and John Kelley, jr., copartners, doing business as Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., claimants, having executed bond in the sum of \$300 in conformity with section 10 of the Act and having agreed to pay all of the costs of the action, it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimants.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2650.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 300 Sacks Dexter Horse Feed. Decree of condemnation by consent.
Product released on bond.**

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF HORSE FEED.

On or about April 12, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 300 sacks, each containing 100 pounds of Dexter Horse Feed, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of J. E. Tate & Co., Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 5, 1913, by the Virginia-Carolina Feed Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On sacks) "Horse and Mule Feed—Dexter—Every Feed a Good Deed—Manufactured by Allneeda Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.—Virginia-Carolina Feed Co.—St. Louis, Mo., Sole Distributors." (On shipping tags) "100 Lbs.—Dexter Horse Feed—Manufactured by Allneeda Mills Company, East St. Louis, Ill.—Guaranteed analysis: Protein 11.36%; Fat 2.43%; Fiber 17.17%; Carbo-Hydrates 43.58%. Mixture, Corn, Alfalfa, Meal and Molasses."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels and brands on the sacks stated that the product contained protein 11.36 per cent, fat 2.43 per cent, fiber 17.17 per cent, carbohydrates 43.58 per cent, and that it was a mixture of corn, alfalfa meal, and molasses, when in truth and in fact, in addition to the constituents above mentioned, it contained oats, oat hulls, and factory sweepings to the extent of about 24 per cent of the whole,

and salt was also added to the product to the amount of about 1 per cent, and said oat hulls, factory sweepings, and salt had been packed with and substituted for corn, alfalfa meal, and molasses so as to lower and injuriously affect the quality of the feed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the brands and labels on the sacks were such as to indicate that corn, alfalfa meal, and molasses were the only ingredients of the product, when in truth and in fact oat hulls, factory sweepings, and salt had been added thereto, and said label was false and misleading and calculated to deceive the purchaser or purchasers, causing them to believe that the product was made wholly from corn, alfalfa meal, and molasses, and that the product contained 17.17 per cent fiber, when in truth and in fact it contained a greater quantity of fiber.

On May 13, 1913, the Allneeda Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill., claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*

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Hoops, Herman L.....	2361	Cline, Philip H.....	2303
Hoops, Herman W.....	2361	Cullen, Kurtz E.....	2344
Hoops, William F.....	2361	Culler, William W.....	2430
Chocolate whistles (candy):		Dade, Roger L.....	2434
Hawley & Hoops.....	2358	Engle, John W.....	2503
Hoops, Herman L.....	2358	Fisher, John.....	2597
Hoops, Herman W.....	2358	King, Elias D.....	2302
Hoops, William F.....	2358	Knill, Simon P.....	2372
Chocolates, Ghirardelli's Italian:		Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.....	2566
Ghirardelli Co.....	2238	Richardson, Beebe Co.....	2064
Chops, Apple:		Southern Milk Condensing Co..	2265
Thompson, Arthur J., Co.....	2126	Young, Charles B.....	2504
Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.)		Zimmerman, W. D.....	2500
Cigarettes, Chocolate (candy):		Cupid brand salad dressing:	
Hawley & Hoops.....	2355	Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co.....	2307
Hoops, Herman L.....	2355	National Pickle & Canning Co..	2307
Hoops, Herman W.....	2355	Currant jelly. (See Jelly, Currant.)	
Hoops, William F.....	2355	Currants:	
Cigars, candy:		Caramandani, J., & Co.....	2341
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co.....	2172	Kelly, Clarke & Co.....	2341
Cigars, Peerless (candy):		Custard, Egg for:	
Ziegler, George, Co.....	2099	German-American Specialty Co..	2465
Cinnamon essence. (See Extract,		Daisy cream cheese. (See Cheese,	
Cinnamon.)		Cream, Daisy.)	
Coconut:		Delmore maples, Phoenix brand	
Dunham Mfg. Co.....	2413	(candy):	
Pacific Coconut Co.....	2389	Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211
Schepp, L., & Co.....	2531, 2564	Desiccated eggs. (See Eggs, Desic-	
Color, Macaroni:		cated.)	
Katzenstein, David.....	2515	Dexter feed. (See Feeds, Dexter.)	
Katzenstein, Solomon.....	2515	Dixie sweet sirup:	
Star Extract Works.....	2515	Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.).....	2203
Compound jelly. (See Jelly, Com-		Dolls, Chocolate (candy):	
compound.)		Hawley & Hoops.....	2356
Condensed milk. (See Milk, Con-		Hoops, Herman L.....	2356
densed.)		Hoops, Herman W.....	2356
Conserve, Tomato. (See Tomato con-		Hoops, Herman L.....	2356
serve.)		Dried apples. (See Apples, Dried.)	
Coon faces (candy):		Dried cherries. (See Cherries,	
Ziegler, George, Co.....	2100	Dried.)	
Corn:		Dried eggs. (See Eggs, Dried.)	
McManus-Heryer Brokerage Co..	2209	Drip sirup. (See Sirup.)	
Corn, Cracked:		Drips. (See Sirup.)	
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168	Egg-o-let:	
Scott, S. D., & Co.....	2417	Shobe Mfg. Co.....	2478, 2479
Corn, Sugar:		Egg for Custard:	
Atlantic Canning Co.....	2134	German American Specialty Co..	2465
Corn chops:		Eggs:	
House, R. J., & Co.....	2512	Redman, Nicholas T.....	2247
Western Grain Co.....	2512	Eggs, Desiccated:	
Corn flakes, Honey crisps:		Meyer, H.....	2086
Standard Flaked Food Co.....	2575	Perfection Egg Co.....	2627
Corn flour:			
Herenden, Chas., Milling Co....	2579		

FOODS—Continued.

Eggs, Dried :	N. J. No.	Extract, Orange—Continued.	N. J. No.
Weaver, C. H., & Co-----	2131	Royal Mfg. Co-----	2619
Eggs, Evaporated :		Royal Remedy & Extract Co-----	2143
Kilbourne, L. Bernard_	2105, 2107, 2110	Extract, Orange, Blood :	
Weaver, C. H., & Co_	2105, 2107, 2110	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2243
Eggs, Frozen :		Mayer, Emil I-----	2243
Greenwich Egg Co-----	2215	Extract, Peach :	
Howe, Frank M-----	2385	Sethness Co-----	2470
Keith, H. J., Co-----	2437	Extract, Peppermint :	
Lepman & Heggie-----	2385	American Products Co-----	2146
Essence. (See Extract.)		Bunch, Alonzo E-----	2298
Evaporated eggs. (See Eggs, Evapo-		Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2146
rated.)		Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2146
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evapo-		Stern, Moses R-----	2116, 2459
rated.)		Suffolk Drug & Extract Co-----	2552
Extract, Almond :		Weideman Co-----	2094
Royal Remedy & Extract Co-----	2143	Extract, Pineapple :	
Extract, Banana :		Webster, William A., Co-----	2533
Webster, William A., Co-----	2533	Extract, Pistachio :	
Extract, Cassia :		American Products Co-----	2146
Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241
Mayer, Emil I-----	2241	Mayer, Emil I-----	2241
Extract, Cinnamon :		Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2146
Suffolk Drug & Extract Co-----	2552	Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2146
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica :		Extract, Strawberry :	
Bertin & Lepori (Inc.)-----	2386	Fuchs, Herman-----	2495
Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241	Webster, William A., Co-----	2533
Crown Distilleries Co-----	2378	Extract, Tonka and vanilla :	
Mayer, Emil I-----	2241	Hudson Mfg. Co-----	2340, 2350
Extract, Jamaica Ginger. (See Ex-		Extract, Vanilla :	
tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)		American Products Co-----	2145
Extract, Lemon :		Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241
American Pure Coffee & Spice		Durkee, E. R., & Co-----	2237, 2513
Co-----	2320	Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)--	2194
Blumenthal Bros-----	2047	French, James M-----	2237, 2513
Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241	Fuchs, Herman-----	2494
Durkee, E. R., & Co-----	2513	Greenwich Supply Co-----	2592
Foot & Jenks-----	2559	Hickok, John N., & Son-----	2135
French, J. M-----	2513	Hudson Mfg. Co-----	2340, 2467, 2468
Haynor Mfg. Co-----	2103	Kelley-Whitney Extract Co-----	2065
Jaburg Bros-----	2527	Lowenthal, David-----	2617, 2624, 2625
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co-----	2065	Lynas, Dr. J. B., & Son-----	2609
Kimball Bros. & Co-----	2577	Mayer, Emil I-----	2241
Lynas, Dr. J. B., & Son-----	2609	Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2145
McNeill & Higgins Co-----	2108	Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2145
Mayer, Emil I-----	2241	Royal Remedy & Extract Co-----	2143
Parker-Browne Co-----	2381	Steinwender - Stoffregen Coffee	
Royal Mfg. Co-----	2618	Co-----	2198
Royal Remedy & Extract Co-----	2143	Suffolk Drug & Extract Co-----	2552
Serv-us Pure Food Co-----	2320	Van Duzer Co-----	2162
Webster, William A., Co-----	2533	Warner-Jenkinson Co-----	2130
Western Buyers Association-----	2248	Extract, Vanilla, nonalcoholic :	
Extract, Lemon peel :		Nonalcoholic Extract Co-----	2308
Hickok, John N., & Son-----	2135	Extract, Vanilla and tonka :	
Extract, Nutmeg :		Hudson Mfg. Co-----	2340, 2350
Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2244	Extract, Violet :	
Fowler, J. E., Co-----	2112	American Products Co-----	2146
Mayer, Emil I-----	2244	Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2146
Extract, Orange :		Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2146
American Products Co-----	2200	Extract, Wintergreen :	
Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2243	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2242
Hickok, John N., & Son-----	2135	Jacquin, Charles, & Cie-----	2529
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co-----	2065	Mayer, Emil I-----	2242
Mayer, Emil I-----	2243	Fassett's golden drip sirup, cane	
Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2200	flavor :	
Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2200	Farrell & Co-----	2165

FOODS—Continued.

Feed meal:	N. J. No.	Gelatin:	N. J. No.
Mountain City Milling Co-----	2551	Jahn, W. K., Co-----	2295, 2629
Feeds, Barley:		St. Louis Glue Manufacturing	2062
Brown Grain Co-----	2453	Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:	
Merchants Elevator Co-----	2452	Ghirardelli Co-----	2238
Van Dusen Harrington Co-----	2451	Ginger extract, Jamaica. (See Ex-	
Feeds, Bran:		tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)	
Kelley Milling Co-----	2649	Golden drip syrup, cane flavor:	
Feeds, Corn and oats:		Farrell & Co-----	2165
Ohio Hay & Grain Co-----	2168	Graham flour. (See Flour, Graham.)	
Feeds, Corn chops:		Grenadin sirup:	
House, R. J., & Co-----	2512	Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2201
Western Grain Co-----	2512	Theller, C. A., Co-----	2477
Feeds, Cottonseed meal:		Herring:	
Southern Cotton Oil Co-----	2571	Delaware & Atlantic Fishing	
Feeds, Cracked corn:		Co-----	2079
Ohio Hay & Grain Co-----	2168	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063
Feeds, Dexter Horse and Mule:		Pickert, L., Fish Co-----	2164
Allneeda Mills Co-----	2650	Honey crisps corn flakes:	
Virginia-Carolina Feed Co-----	2650	Standard Flaked Food Co-----	2575
Feeds, Kennebec mixed:		Honey maples (candy):	
Indiana Milling Co-----	2509	Brown, Frank D-----	2055
Feeds, Mixed:		Sauerston & Brown-----	2055
Garland Milling Co-----	2600	Italian chocolates, Ghirardelli's:	
Feeds, Oats, No. 2 mixed:		Ghirardelli Co-----	2238
City Hay & Grain Co-----	2171	Jamaica ginger extract. (See Ex-	
Feeds, Royal:		tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)	
Southern Fibre Co-----	2114	Jelly, Apple:	
Feeds, Schumacher special horse:		Williams Bros. Co-----	2526
Matthews, George B., & Son-----	2077	Jelly, Cherry, Wild:	
Quaker Oats Co-----	2077	Brault & Des Jardins-----	2082
Feeds, Ship stuff:		Jelly, Compound:	
Mountain City Milling Co-----	2551	Seattle & Puget Sound Packing	
Feeds, Wheat bran:		Co-----	2376
Dunlop Milling Co-----	2387	Jelly, Currant:	
Figs:		Seattle & Puget Sound Packing	
Armas, Phillipachi & Co-----	2157	Co-----	2376
Ohio Bkg. Co-----	2087	Jelly, Fruit:	
Virginia Fruit & Produce Co-----	2157	Seattle & Puget Sound Packing	
Fish:		Co-----	2376
Zucca, E-----	2427	Jelly, Lemon:	
Fish. (See also Flat lake fish;		Brault & Des Jardins-----	2082
Herring; Sardines; White fish;		Jelly, Orange:	
White lake fish.)		Brault & Des Jardins-----	2082
Flat lake fish:		Jelly, Peach:	
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063	Brault & Des Jardins-----	2082
Flavor. (See Extract.)		Jelly, Raspberry:	
Flour:		Brault & Des Jardins-----	2082
Anthony Roller Mills-----	2315	Jelly, Strawberry:	
Blanton Milling Co-----	2396	Brault & Des Jardins-----	2082
Galt, William M-----	2396	Jelly, Vanilla:	
Majestic Flour Mfg. Co-----	2396	Brault & Des Jardins-----	2082
Miller, Charles E-----	2315	Kazoo mints:	
Shawnee Milling Co-----	2240	Upjohn Co-----	2639
Flour, Bleached:		Kennebec mixed feeds:	
Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.		Indiana Milling Co-----	2509
2549 (suppl. to 722)		Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.)	
Flour, Corn:		Lemon extract. (See Extract,	
Herenden, Chas., Milling Co---	2579	Lemon.)	
Flour, Graham:		Lemon jelly. (See Jelly, Lemon.)	
Allen & Wheeler Co-----	2132	Lemon oil. (See Oil, Lemon.)	
Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)		Lemon peel extract. (See Extract,	
Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.)		Lemon peel.)	

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Lemon product:		Davis, Harry	2020
Kimball Bros. & Co.	2577	Diechhaus, Henry W.	2440
Loverin's sorghum:		Dorsey, Theodore B.	2043
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.	2471	Eardly, Jesse	2439
Lukoumia (candy):		Febus, Steve	2022
Marcopoulou, A.	2076	Fischer, Edward H.	2042
Marcoupos, A.	2076	Fisher, John	2597
Lukum (candy):		Footte, Roger	2024
Greek Product Importing Co.	2070	Fox, Jacob	2023
Syra Lukum Co.	2070	Frink, John	2021
Macaroni:		Froelke, Edward W.	2040
Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.)	2536	Gebke, Ben	2156
Macaroni color:		Giesbert, Calvin M.	2346
Katzenstein, David	2515	Gineritaman, Michael	2015
Katzenstein, Solomon	2515	Gitlin, Abraham	2025
Star Extract Works	2515	Gitlin, Samuel	2026
Malt saccharine:		Goldstein, Samuel	2027
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)	2195	Grafeman Dairy Co.	2292
Maple hearts (candy):		Grawe, Bernard	2154
Rigney & Co.	2338	Greenberg, Nathan	2017
Maple sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Maple.)		Grefe, Ernest	2276
Maple sugar sirup, Wedding break-fast cane and:		Grey, James B.	2016
Farrell & Co.	2205	Haar, Mrs. Catherine	2287
Maples, Honey:		Haar, Theodore	2259
Brown, Frank D.	2055	Hempfen, Anton	2273
Sauerston & Brown	2055	Himmelstein, F.	2217
Maples, Phoenix brand Delmore (candy):		Huelsman, August	2289
Reinhart & Newton Co.	2211	Huer, H. W.	2044
Maplettes, Phoenix brand (candy):		Johnson, R. F.	2039
Reinhart & Newton Co.	2208	Kenyon, C. H.	2028
Maraschino cherries. (<i>See</i> Cherries, Maraschino.)		Kierle, Frank	2045
Mayflower cream cheese. (<i>See</i> Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)		Kloekner, John	2288
Meal. (<i>See</i> Alfalfa meal; Corn meal; Cottonseed meal.)		Knolhoff, Henry	2271
Meat color, Ox-aline:		Knolhoff, William	2260
National Refrigerator & Butchers Supply Co.	2537	Konaszewski, Katherine	2029
Meat sauce and salad dressing:		Krebs, Caspar	2267
Durkee, E. R., & Co.	2104, 2513	Lamb, William S.	2034
French, James M.	2104, 2513	Lampe, Frederick	2153
Milk:		Langenhorst, Margaret	2286
Ablers, Herman	2284	Larkham, George E.	2037
Albers, Theodore C.	2155	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	2566
Appley, Fred J.	2218	Levine, Jacob	2036
Appley, James L.	2001	Litchnik, Harry	2035
Bennett, Albert F.	2004	Luebbers, Ben	2291
Bennett, Earl	2005	Maine, Chester S.	2030
Bernstein, Isaac	2006	Mane, Clem	2283
Boratz, Jake	2002	Mane, John	2270
Brown, J. F.	2216	Marburger, Ed. J.	2414
Brunn, Henry	2293	Michael, John	2290
Budde, Frank	2266	Minsk, H.	2032
Burdick, Walter L.	2003	Minsk, J.	2033
Burmeister, Henry	2261	Murray, Patrick	2031
Clark, Martin	2014	Nead, H. E.	2593
Coats, George D.	2019	Nieman, William	2416
Cornelius, Andrew	2343	Orrell, Albert	2281
Cornelius, Bernard	2343	Ortman, Frank	2263
Crandall, C. M.	2018	Partelo, F. Mason	2013
Dade, Charles G.	2516	Popkins, Richard N.	2435
Davis, Mrs. Charles	2282	Rattner, Lemuel	2012
		Reader, Frederick G.	2038
		Reinkensmeyer, Christian	2152
		Richardson, R. S.	2594
		Richter, B. J.	2280
		Richter, William G.	2279

FOODS—Continued.

Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.	Oil, Lemon :	N. J. No.
Roeckenhaus, Henry -----	2264	Haberman, Eugene -----	2337
Rueter, William -----	2274	Kimball Bros. & Co. -----	2577
St. Louis Dairy Co. -----	2051	Manhattan Importing Co. -----	2337
Schindel, M. S. -----	2297	Sethness Co. -----	2636
Schroeder, August -----	2275	Oil, Olive. (See Olive oil.)	
Schulte, John, sr -----	2262	Oil, Pineapple :	
Schweirjohn, Anton -----	2151	Sethness Co. -----	2470
Sekinsky, Isaac -----	2010	Oil, Strawberry :	
Selzer, L. -----	2009	Sethness Co. -----	2470
Simpson, William G. -----	2420	Oil, Thyme :	
Smith, Horace H. -----	2345	Rockhill & Vietor -----	2518
Soloway, Harry -----	2011	Vietor, Carl -----	2518
Spihlmann, John -----	2278	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Sprehe, Gerhart -----	2269	Heyden Chemical Works -----	2631
Sprehe, Mrs. Henry -----	2285	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Thompson, J. E. -----	2007	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Timmerman, Herman -----	2268	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Trame, August -----	2272	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Tyler, Charles E. -----	2092	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Whitehouse, Harm -----	2415	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Wikel, Michael A. -----	2068	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Wilson, William I. -----	2041	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Winstein, Samuel -----	2008	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Zimmerman, Carl -----	2277	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Zitron, Alter -----	2219	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Milk, Condensed :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Richman, William -----	2445	Oil, Wintergreen :	
White Hall Condensed Milk Co. -----	2326	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Milk, Evaporated :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Bernstein, Louis -----	2181	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Bernstein, Morris -----	2181	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Boos, -----	2181	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. -----	2546	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Campbell & West -----	2181	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Conybear, N. G., & Co. -----	2181	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Lau, H. P., Co. -----	2546	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co. -----	2142	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Richardson, Beebe Co. -----	2064	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Sharpless, P. E., Co. -----	2457, 2458, 2460	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Mince meat :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Goodwin Preserving Co. -----	2616	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Louisville Preserving Co. -----	2616	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Marvin, W. H., Co. -----	2069	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Molasses :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Gordon Syrup Co. -----	2122	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Native purity pure maple sirup :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Johnson, F. N., Co. -----	2331, 2333	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Nutmeg extract. (See Extract, Nutmeg.)		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Nutmegs :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Farrington & Whitney -----	2329	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Mason, E. A. -----	2329	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Nuts :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Drury, E. T., & Co. -----	2484	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Reiter, A., & Co. -----	2483	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Oats, No. 2 mixed :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
City Hay & Grain Co. -----	2171	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Oats and corn :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Ohio Hay & Grain Co. -----	2168	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Oil, Banana :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Sethness Co. -----	2470	Oil, Wintergreen :	
Oil, Bitter almond :		Oil, Wintergreen :	
Dodge & Olcott Co. -----	2377	Oil, Wintergreen :	

FOODS—Continued.

Oysters—Continued.	N. J. No.	Plums :	N. J. No.
Bryant, John-----	2249	Oceana Canning Co-----	2178
Caulk, George R-----	2488	Polar bear brand sirup :	
Frazer, Alexander, Co-----	2382, 2482	Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2085
Hand, C. W-----	2486	Preserves, Blackberry-apple :	
Harris & Compton-----	2485	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving	
Hayden, E. H-----	2113	Co-----	2398
Howlett, Michael P-----	2190	Preserves, Strawberry-apple :	
Loockerman, C. A-----	2489	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving	
Lowden, George W., Co-----	2095	Co-----	2397
Martin, O-----	2327	Prunes :	
Mott, G. H-----	2606	Atlas Preserving Co-----	2150
Potter, E. H-----	2316	Kickabush Grocery Co-----	2294
Potter, G. D-----	2316	Merchants & Miners Transporta-	
Twilley, William-----	2111	tion Co-----	2144
Pancake brand sirup :		Standard Importing Co-----	2586
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2085	Pulp, Tomato. (See Tomato pulp.)	
Pancake drip :		Raspberries :	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2318	Sanfacon, Florent-----	2223
Paprika :		Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Rasp-	
Farrington & Whitney-----	2319	berry.)	
Frank Tea & Spice Co-----	2204	Rice :	
Paste, Tomato. (See Tomato paste.)		Allen Bros. Co-----	2379
Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)		Kellogg Manufacturing Co-----	2568
Peach jelly. (See Jelly, Peach.)		Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.)---	2097
Peas :		Royal feed :	
Kokomo Canning Co-----	2074	Southern Fiber Co-----	2114
Thorndike & Hix-----	2050	Saccharine, Malt :	
Wabash Canning Co-----	2175	Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)--	2195
Peerless cigars (candy) :		Sago :	
Ziegler, George, Co-----	2099	Powell-Sanders Co-----	2590
Pepper :		Salad dressing, Cupid brand :	
Arbuckle Bros-----	2078	Dodson - Braun Manufacturing	
Frank, Charles--- 2098 (suppl. to 835)		Co-----	2307
Frank, Emil--- 2098 (suppl. to 835)		National Pickle & Canning Co--	2307
Frank, Jacob--- 2098 (suppl. to 835)		Salad dressing and meat sauce :	
Jewett Bros. & Jewett-----	2078	Durkee, E. R., & Co-----	2104, 2513
Peppermint essence. (See Extract,		French, James M-----	2104, 2513
Peppermint.)		Salmon :	
Peppermint extract. (See Extract,		Pacific American Fisheries Co--	2400
Peppermint.)		Salt :	
Phoenix brand Delmore maples		Liverpool Salt & Coal Co--	2391, 2446
(candy) :		Sardines :	
Reinhart & Newton Co-----	2211	Brown, E. W., Co-----	2556
Phoenix brand maplettes (candy) :		Clark, L. D., & Sons-----	2556
Reinhart & Newton Co-----	2208	Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co--	2251, 2325
Phoenix confections :		Columbian Canning Co-----	2556
Reinhart & Newton Co-----	2192	Schumacher special horse feed :	
Pickles, Sweet :		Matthews, George B., & Son---	2077
Pyles, John T. D-----	2324	Quaker Oats Co-----	2077
Pie filling :		Scudder's Canada sirup :	
Brechet & Richter Co-----	2598	Scudder Syrup Co-----	2473
Pineapple extract. (See Extract,		Segars, Chocolate (candy) :	
Pineapple.)		Hawley & Hoops-----	2359, 2360, 2362
Pineapple oil :		Hoops, Herman L--- 2359, 2360, 2362	
Sethness Co-----	2470	Hoops, Herman W--- 2359, 2360, 2362	
Pineapple slices (candy) :		Hoops, William F--- 2359, 2360, 2362	
Reinhart & Newton Co-----	2192	Sirup, Appetone brand :	
Pipes, Chocolate (candy) :		Goulding Bros-----	2628
Hawley & Hoops-----	2358	Sirup, Cane, Wild forest brand :	
Hoops, Herman L-----	2358	Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2332, 2333
Hoops, Herman W-----	2358	Sirup, Corn :	
Hoops, William F-----	2358	Scully, D. B., Co-----	2383
Pistachio extract. (See Extract,		Sirup, Coru and cane :	
Pistachio.)		Long Syrup Refining Co-----	2396
		Mason-Ehrman Co-----	2390

FOODS—Continued.

Sirup, Dixie sweet:	N. J. No.	Succotash:	N. J. No.
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203	Augusta Canning Co-----	2212
Sirup, Drips:		Sugar butter:	
Long Syrup Refining Co-----	2390	Kellogg Manufacturing Co-----	2573
Mason-Ehrman Co-----	2390	Kellogg-Birge Co-----	2588
Sirup, Golden drip, cane flavor:		Sugar corn:	
Farrell & Co-----	2165	Atlantic Canning Co-----	2134
Sirup, Grenadin:		Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrowroot):	
Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2201	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co-----	2053
Theller, C. A., Co-----	2477	Teddy bears, Chocolate (candy):	
Sirup, Maple:		Hawley & Hoops-----	2361
Bay State Maple Syrup Co-----	2525	Hoops, Herman L-----	2361
Graby, Augustus-----	2429	Hoops, Herman W-----	2361
Marx, M. A-----	2429	Hoops, William F-----	2361
Tice, Claudius M-----	2525	Thyme, Oil of:	
Vermont Maple Sugar Makers'		Rockhill & Vietor-----	2518
Market-----	2570	Vietor, Carl-----	2518
Sirup, Maple, Dixie sweet:		Tomato conserve:	
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203	American Conserve Co-----	2648
Sirup, Maple, Native purity pure:		Coroneos Bros-----	2490
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2331, 2333	Gross, Ignatius, Co-----	2648
Sirup, Maple, Wild forest brand:		Tomato ketchup:	
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2332, 2333	Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.)-----	2196
Sirup, Pancake brand:		Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co-----	2187
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2085	Earll, Clark W-----	2602
Sirup, Pancake drip:		Edler, Fred C-----	2522
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2318	Flaccus, E. C., Co-----	2049
Sirup, Polar bear brand:		Grant, H. E-----	2257
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2085	Huss-Edler Preserve Co-----	2522,
Sirup, Scudder's Canada:			2523, 2561
Scudder Syrup Co-----	2473	Indiana Tomato Seed Co-----	2257
Sirup, Sorghum:		Keokuk Pickle Co-----	2423, 2563
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co-----	2080, 2471	McMechen Preserving Co-----	2167
Sirup, Squirrel brand table:		National Pickle & Canning Co--	2311,
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co-----	2231		2312, 2423, 2521, 2563, 2607
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co-----	2231	Neosho Canning Co-----	2461
Sirup, Wedding breakfast cane and		Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar	
maple sugar:		Co-----	2608
Farrell & Co-----	2205	Schwabacher Bros. & Co-----	2148
Sirup, White clover drips:		Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	2176, 2351
National Mfg. Co-----	2542	Tomato paste:	
Sirup, Wild forest brand:		Kansas Canning Co-----	2487
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2330	Philadelphia Pickling Co-----	2456
Sorghum, Loverin's:			(suppl. to 1744)
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co-----	2471	Tomato pulp:	
Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sor-		Cooke Shanawolf Co-----	2214
ghum.)		Crothersville Canning Co-----	2233
Spinach:		Foote, D. E., & Co-----	2442
Farren, J. S., & Co-----	2206	Gypsum Canning Co-----	2119
Squirrel brand table sirup:		Kirby, D. C-----	2635
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co-----	2231	Knightstown Conserve Co--	2120, 2124
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co-----	2231	Martin & Lehr-----	2322
Stock feed. (See Feeds.)		Philadelphia Pickling Co-----	2496
Strawberries, Preserved:		Seneca, S. J-----	2508
Malcolm, J. B., & Co-----	2163	Seymour Canning Co-----	2233, 2612
Morey Mercantile Co-----	2163	Summers, Chas. G., & Co-----	2555
Strawberry-apple preserves:		Tomato sauce:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Da Prato, Angelo-----	2127
Co-----	2397	Gross, Ignatius-----	2637, 2642
Strawberry extract. (See Extract,		Tomatoes:	
Strawberry.)		Assau, W. F., Canning Co.	
Strawberry jelly. (See Jelly, Straw-		(Inc.)-----	2197
berry.)		Berkman, Aaron-----	2245
Strawberry oil:		Farren, J. S., & Co. (Inc.)-----	2174
Sethness Co-----	2470	Roberts Bros-----	2067, 2202

FOODS—Continued.

Tomatoes—Continued.	N. J. No.	Vinegar—Continued.	N. J. No.
South Lebanon Preserving Co.	2300	Sapovitz, Abraham	2595
Van Lill, S. J., Co.	2245	Schloss Crockery Co.	2061
Tonka and vanilla extract. (See Extract, Tonka and vanilla.)		Sperber, A. E.	2595
Turpentine:		Spielman Bros. Co.	2469, 2472, 2474
Bang, Charles	2506	Union Vinegar Co.	2611
Barclay Naval Stores Co.	2507	Vinegar compound, Apple:	
De Forest, S. V. B.	2507	Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.	2158
Emaus, C. C.	2507	Violet extract. (See Extract, Violet.)	
Southern States Turpentine Co.	2450	Walnuts, Chinese:	
U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil Co.	2109	Castle Bros.	2562
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)		Wedding breakfast cane and maple sugar sirup:	
Vanilla jelly. (See Jelly, Vanilla.)		Farrell & Co.	2205
Vanilla and tonka extract. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)		Wheat:	
Vinegar:		Lull, Charles R.	2125
Amazon Vinegar & Pickling Works	2553	Metzler, Claudius E.	2125
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.	2524, 2545	Mueller, E. B., & Co.	2125
Central City Pickle Co.	2220, 2236	Wheat bran:	
Curry, Brown, Snyder Co.	2645	Dunlop Milling Co.	2387
Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co.	2185, 2530, 2532	Whistles, Chocolate (candy):	
Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co.	2603	Hawley & Hoops	2358
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co.	2093, 2399	Hoops, Herman L.	2358
Henning, William, Co.	2083	Hoops, Herman W.	2358
Hughes, R. M., & Co.	2388	Hoops, William F.	2358
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works	2576	White clover drips:	
Morgan-Abbot-Barker Co.	2505	National Mfg. Co.	2542
New England Vinegar Works	2514	White fish:	
Ohio Cider Vinegar Co.	2464	Maul, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063
Place, M. H. & M. S.	2170, 2492	White lake fish:	
Rhode Island Vinegar Mfg. Co.	2595	Dickman, O. H., & Co.	2412
Rowse, A. E.	2514	Wild cherry jelly. (See Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)	
Ryrie, George M., & Co.	2545	Wild forest brand sirup:	
		Johnson, F. N., Co.	2330, 2332, 2333
		Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Wintergreen.)	
		Wintergreen oil. (See Oil, Wintergreen.)	

BEVERAGES.

Absinthe:	N. J. No.	Beer—Continued.	N. J. No.
Arrow Distilleries Co.	2403	Terre Haute Brewing Co.	2613
Ale:		(Beer) Atlas carbonated soda:	
Washington Brewery Co.	2605	Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184
Apple base:		Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184
Cotton States Fruit Products Co.	2574	Beer, Dove brand:	
Apple brandy. (See Brandy, Apple.)		Gerst, William, Brewing Co.	2227
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)		Beer, Lithia:	
Atlas carbonated soda (beer):		Suffolk Brewing Co.	2543
Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184	Beer, Pilsener style:	
Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184	Obermeyer & Liebmann	2229
Bavarian malt extract:		Beer, Temperance:	
Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co.	2258	Wheeling Specialty Bottling Co.	2466
Imperial Brewing Co.	2258	Benedittina:	
Kansas City Breweries Co.	2258	Bertin & Lepori	2405
Beer:		Berry Spring lithia water:	
Evansville Brewing Association	2640	Berry Spring Lithia Water Co.	2585
Monumental Brewing Co.	2073	Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial, Blackberry.)	
New Orleans Brewing Co.	2620, 2621	Blackberry flavored juice:	
		Mihalovitch Co.	2056

BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Brandy:		Cordial, Cherry, Wild:	
Cropper, Francis, Co-----	2449	Sweet Valley Wine Co-----	2347
Brandy, Apple:		Cordial, Fruits and flowers:	
Old Spring Distilling Co-----	2253	Weideman Co-----	2094
Brandy, Peach:		Cordial, Tom and Jerry:	
Moysé Bros-----	2066	Luyties Bros-----	2462
Burgundy wine. (See Wine, Burgundy.)		Crazy mineral water:	
Carbonated soda, Atlas (beer):		Crazy Wells Water Co-----	2224
Bachman, H. E-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Dove brand beer:	
Wheeling Specialty Co-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Gerst, William, Brewing Co-----	2227
Champagne. (See Wine, Champagne.)		Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)	
Cherry cordial, Wild. (See Cordial, Cherry, Wild.)		Fruit juice:	
Cherry, Wild, phosphate:		Daggett, F. L., Co-----	2071
Spencer, L. G-----	2115	Fruits and flowers cordial. (See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)	
Thompson Phosphate Co-----	2115	Gin:	
Cherry, Wild, stock:		Bertin & Lepori-----	2405
Crown Cordial & Extract Co-----	2304	Corning & Co-----	2373
Chicory:		Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co-----	2374
Muller, E. B., & Co-----	2058	Gin, and orange, Honey:	
Chicory and coffee compound:		Furst Bros-----	2239
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co-----	2180	Gin, Juniper berry:	
Chocolate, Soluble:		Quinine Whisky Co-----	2519
Hance Bros. & White-----	2348	Grape-all:	
Cider:		Dunn, E. H., & Son-----	2615
Keller-Lorenz Co-----	2589	Grape cider:	
Traver, William, Co-----	2610	Dunn, E. H., & Son-----	2615
Cider, Grape:		Grape juice:	
Dunn, E. H., & Son-----	2615	Clarke, W. E., Co-----	2054
Claret wine. (See Wine, Claret.)		Fredonia Wine Co-----	2054
Cocoa:		Wilbur, Henry T-----	2054
Hance Bros. & White-----	2348	Wilbur, Katherine C-----	2054
Cocoa, Phillips' digestible:		Hiccura mineral water:	
Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co-----	2186	Hiccura Mineral Water Co-----	2380
Coffee:		Panabaker, P. F-----	2380
Aragon Coffee Co-----	2179	Honey, gin, and orange:	
Arndt, Christian-----	2128	Furst Bros-----	2239
Bleecker, Rutger & Co-----	2455	Juniper berry gin:	
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co-----	2210	Quinine Whisky Co-----	2519
Guatemala Coffee Co-----	2433	Kafeka:	
Harrison, John W-----	2179	Blanke, C. F., Tea & Coffee Co-----	2493
Hinz, F. W., & Son-----	2250	Koko:	
Ouerbacher Coffee Co-----	2128	Hance Bros. & White-----	2348
Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co-----	2128	Kummel:	
Stoffregan, Charles-----	2128	Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2309
Coffee and chicory compound:		Mihalovitch Co-----	2138
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co-----	2180	La Margarita en Loeches water:	
Cognac. (See Wine, Cognac.)		Schlierer, Henry-----	2173
Cordial, Apricot:		Lithia beer:	
Bastheim, A-----	2089	Suffolk Brewing Co-----	2543
Fisher, F. V-----	2089	Lithia Water, Berry Spring:	
Gottstein, M. & K-----	2089	Berry Spring Lithia Water Co-----	2585
Cordial, Blackberry:		Malt:	
Bastheim, A-----	2137	Crown Brewing Co-----	2626
Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2221	Malt extract, Bavarian:	
Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.)-----	2193	Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co-----	2258
Fisher, F. V-----	2137	Imperial Brewing Co-----	2258
Gottstein, M. & K-----	2137	Kansas City Breweries Co-----	2258
Hollander, Frances-----	2060	Malt nutritine:	
Sweet Valley Wine Co-----	2347	Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn-----	2310
		Malt tonic:	
		Coburg, John L-----	2235

BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Mineral water, Hiccura :		Tonic, Malt :	
Hiccura Mineral Water Co-----	2380	Coburg, John L-----	2235
* Panabaker, J. F-----	2380	Vodka :	
Nutromalt :		Bosak, Michael-----	2256
Henderson Brewing Co-----	2520	Fulton Extract & Cordial Works--	2166
Orange, Honey, gin, and :		Katz, L. B-----	2225, 2349
Furst Bros-----	2239	Russian Monopole Co-----	2225, 2226,
Orangeade :		2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2252, 2254,	
Cropper, Francis, Co-----	2448	2256, 2349, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411	
Orangeade sirup :		Shulman, S-----	2252, 2254
Blanke-Baer Chemical Co-----	2421	Water, Crazy mineral :	
Peach brandy. (See Brandy, peach.)		Crazy Water Wells Co-----	2224
Phillips' digestible cocoa :		Water, La Margarita en Loeches :	
Phillips, Charles H., Chemical		Schierer, Henry-----	2173
Co-----	2186	Water, Sun-ray :	
Phosphate, Cherry, Wild :		Sun-Ray Water Co-----	2481
Spencer, L. G-----	2115	West Baden sprudel water :	
Thompson Phosphate Co-----	2115	West Baden Springs Co-----	2634
Pilsener style beer :		Whisky :	
Obermeyer & Liebman-----	2229	Arey, D. L., Distilling Co-----	2557
Red dragon seltzer :		Atlantic Coast Distilling Co-----	2580
Asquith, George D-----	2246	Southern Distilling Co-----	2580
Scuppernong wine. (See Wine, Scup-		Strasburger & Co-----	2557
pernong.)		Wild cherry cordial. (See Cordial,	
Seltzer, Red Dragon :		Cherry, Wild.)	
Asquith, George D-----	2246	Wild cherry stock :	
Shaco-Kauphy :		Crown Cordial & Extract Co---	2304
Angell, S. H., & Co-----	2139	Wine, Burgundy :	
Craven, McDonough-----	2139	Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.)---	2096
Sirup, Orangeade :		Wine, Champagne :	
Blanke-Baer Chemical Co-----	2421	Dubreuil, E., & Fils-----	2392
Sirup, Tamarind :		French-Italian Wines, Liquors,	
Finora & Co-----	2052	& Cordials Importing Co-----	2517
Soda, Atlas carbonated (beer) :		Giachino, Joseph-----	2517
Bachman, H. E-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Nectar Co-----	2638
Wheeling Specialty Co-----	2182,	Silverman, Simon-----	2632
	2183, 2184	Wine, Claret :	
Sprudel, West Baden, water :		French-American Wine Co-----	2088
West Baden Springs Co-----	2634	Ryckman, G. E., Wine Co-----	2401
Sun-ray water :		Wine, Cognac :	
Sun-Ray Water Co-----	2481	Giachino, Joseph-----	2517
Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tama-		French-Italian Wines, Liquors	
rind.)		& Cordials Importing Co-----	2517
Temperance beer :		Wine, Malaga :	
Wheeling Specialty Bottlery Co--	2466	Buchman, Louis-----	2647
Temperine :		Wine, Malaga type :	
Friedman, H-----	2569	Margulis, Abraham-----	2643
Laevison, A. M., & Co-----	2569	Wine, Scuppernong :	
Tom and Jerry cordial :		Schmidt, jr., A., & Bro. Wine	
Luyties Bros-----	2462	Co-----	2404, 2447
		Sweet Valley Wine Co-----	2402, 2604

DRUGS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Acetanilid tablets :		Anise oil :	
Case, Ensley J-----	2188	Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2539
Case, George W-----	2188	Anti-pain powders :	
Flint, Eaton & Co-----	2365	Dexter, Charles H-----	2548
Irwin, Neisler & Co-----	2395	Apples, Colocynth :	
Sutliff & Case Co-----	2188	Peek & Velsor-----	2438
Weinkauff, Jacob-----	2188	Velsor, Joseph A-----	2438
Acetanilid and caffen compound tab-		Velsor, Joseph H-----	2438
lets :		Beef, wine, and coca :	
Flint, Eaton & Co-----	2366	Case, Ensley J-----	2213
Acetanilid and sodium tablets :		Case, G. W-----	2213
Upjohn Co-----	2313, suppl. to 2313	Sutliff & Case Co-----	2213

DRUGS—Continued.

Beef, Wine, and Coca—Cont'd.	N. J. No.	Eau de quinine hair tonic:	N. J. No.
Weinkauff, J.-----	2213	Reif, Charles, Co.-----	2567
Belladonna leaves:		Elixir iron:	
Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.-----	2091	Affleck, P. G.-----	2428
Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:		Essence, Jamaica ginger:	
Bennett Medicine Co.-----	2106	Farris, W. S.-----	2169
Benzaldehyde oil:		Union Mfg. & Packing Co.-----	2169
Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2377	Fernet-extra (bitters):	
Bitter almond oil:		Bertin & Lepori.-----	2405
Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2377	Fernet-L-Branca (bitters):	
Bitters, Fernet-extra:		Cordial-Panna Co.-----	2075
Bertin & Lepori.-----	2405	Freckeleater:	
(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:		Baker-Wheeler Mfg. Co.-----	2443
Cordial-Panna Co.-----	2075	Freckeleater Co.-----	2443
Bitters, Hamburg stomach:		Ginger, Jamaica, essence:	
Weideman Co.-----	2094	Farris, W. S.-----	2169
Bitters, Lithhauer stomach:		Union Mfg. & Packing Co.-----	2169
Lowenthal, Strauss Co.-----	2207	Gum, Chewing:	
Bitters, Pale orange:		American Chicle Co.-----	2352
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2199	Gum tragacanth:	
Bitters, Pepsin magen:		Hopkins, J. L., & Co.-----	2436
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2222	(suppl. to 1881)	
Caffein citrate tablets:		Hair, Rum and quinine for the:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2365	Edelstein, Albert.-----	2321
Caffein tablets:		Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.-----	2321
Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395	Hair tonic, Eau de quinine:	
Caffein and acetanilid compound		Reif, Charles, Co.-----	2567
tablets:		Hamburg stomach bitters:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2366	Weideman Co.-----	2094
Cajuput oil:		Headache capsules:	
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.-----	2147	Fossett, E. S.-----	2550
Ungerer & Co.-----	2544	Freeman Pharmacal Co.-----	2550
Cassia oil:		Headache powders:	
Rockhill & Vietor.-----	2072	Dexter, Charles H.-----	2548
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2540	Headache tablets:	
Vietor, Carl L.-----	2072	Allaire, Woodward & Co.-----	2578
Celery-vesce:		Peoria Pharmacal Co.-----	2578
Century Chemical Co.-----	2565	Hydrogen peroxid:	
Vanatta, James.-----	2565	Drevet Manufacturing Co.-----	2558
Chewing gum. (See Gum, Chewing.)		Iodin, Tincture of:	
Cloves, Oil of:		Asquith, G. D.-----	2444
Crandall Pettie Co.-----	2476	Bronaugh, A. T.-----	2426
Coca, Beef, wine, and:		Butler & Field.-----	2463
Case, Ensley J.-----	2213	Field, William C.-----	2463
Case, G. W.-----	2213	Krick, J. Louis.-----	2424
Sutliff & Case Co.-----	2213	Morgan Bros.-----	2425
Weinkauff, J.-----	2213	Robey's Pharmacy.-----	2431
Cold push treatment No. 12, Dr.		Iron, Elixir:	
Pusheck's:		Affleck, P. G.-----	2428
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.-----	2117	Iron iodid sirup:	
Cold tablets:		Webster, William A., Co.-----	2534
Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2394	Jamaica ginger essence. (See Gin-	
Colocynth apples:		ger, Jamaica, essence.)	
Peek & Velsor.-----	2438	Lavender flowers oil:	
Velsor, Joseph A.-----	2438	Horne, James B.-----	2129
Velsor, Joseph H.-----	2438	Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.-----	2133
Coriander oil:		Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2541
Horne, James B.-----	2475	Lavender oil:	
Damiana:		Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2535
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.-----	2375	Linseed oil:	
Drug habit cure:		Duluth & Superior Linseed	
Richie Co.-----	2554	Works.-----	2149
Stephens, J. L., Co.-----	2511	Gatlin Manufacturing Co.-----	2336
(suppl. to 1891)		Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.-----	2149

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Litthauer stomach bitters:		Pale orange bitters:	
Lowenthal, Strauss Co-----	2207	Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2199
Marchand's peroxid of hydrogen:		Pepsin magen bitters:	
Drevet Manufacturing Co-----	2558	Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2222
Monte Christo rum and quinine for the hair:		Peroxid of hydrogen:	
Edelstein, Albert-----	2321	Drevet Mfg. Co-----	2558
Monte Christo Cosmetic Co-----	2321	Phenacetin tablets:	
Nitroglycerin tablets:		Irwin, Neisler & Co-----	2395
Case, Ensley J-----	2188	Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment No. 12:	
Case, George W-----	2188	Pusheck, Dr. Charles A-----	2117
Flint, Eaton, & Co-----	2365	Quinin:	
Milliken, John T., & Co-----	2059	Affleck, P. G-----	2428
Neisler, Irwin, & Co-----	2306	Quinin sulphate tablets:	
Sutliff & Case Co-----	2188	Flint, Eaton & Co-----	2365
Upjohn Co-----	2299,	Quinin and rum for the hair:	
suppl. to	2299	Edelstein, Albert-----	2321
Weinkauff, Jacob-----	2188	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co-----	2321
Nux vomica tablets:		Rosemary flowers oil:	
Case, Ensley J-----	2191	Horner, James B-----	2141
Case, G. W-----	2191	Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co-----	2123
Sutliff & Case Co-----	2191	Rum and quinin for the hair:	
Weinkauff, J-----	2191	Edelstein, Albert-----	2321
Oil, Anise:		Monte Christo Cosmetic Co-----	2321
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2539	Salol tablets:	
Oil, Benzaldehyde:		Irwin, Neisler & Co-----	2395
Dodge & Olcott Co-----	2377	Sassafras oil:	
Oil, Bitter almond:		Ungerer & Co-----	2136
Dodge & Olcott Co-----	2377	Sirup, Iron iodid:	
Oil, Cajuput:		Webster, William A., Co-----	2534
Meyer Bros. Drug Co-----	2147	Sodium salicylate tablets:	
Ungerer & Co-----	2544	Flint, Eaton & Co-----	2365
Oil, Cassia:		Sodium and acetanilid tablets:	
Rockhill & Vietor-----	2072	Upjohn Co-----	2313,
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2540	suppl. to	2313
Vietor, Carl L-----	2072	Stomach bitters, Hamburg:	
Oil, Cloves:		Weideman Co-----	2094
Crandall Pettee Co-----	2476	Stomach bitters, Litthauer:	
Oil, Coriander:		Lowenthal, Strauss Co-----	2207
Horner, James B-----	2475	Stramonium leaves:	
Oil, Lavender:		Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co-----	2090
Dodge & Olcott Co-----	2535	Strychnin:	
Oil, Lavender flowers:		Affleck, P. G-----	2428
Horner, James B-----	2129	Strychnin sulphate tablets:	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co-----	2133	Irwin, Neisler & Co-----	2395
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)-----	2541	Thyme, Oil of:	
Oil, Linseed:		Rockhill & Vietor-----	2518
Duluth & Superior Linseed Works-----	2149	Vietor, Carl-----	2518
Gatlin Mfg. Co-----	2336	Tincture of iodine. (See Iodin, Tinc- ture of.)	
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co-----	2149	Tragacanth, Gum:	
Oil, Rosemary flowers:		Hopkins, J. L., & Co-----	2436
Horner, James B-----	2141	(suppl. to 1881).	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co-----	2123	Wine and coca, Beef:	
Oil, Sassafras:		Case, Ensley J-----	2213
Ungerer & Co-----	2136	Case, G. W-----	2213
Oil, Thyme:		Sutliff & Case Co-----	2213
Rockhill & Vietor-----	2518	Weinkauff, J-----	2213
Vietor, Carl-----	2518	Witch-hazel:	
Opium, Tincture of, deodorized:		Tunkhannock Distilling Co-----	2140
Flint, Eaton & Co-----	2367	Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's:	
Irwin, Neisler & Co-----	2395	Bennett Medicine Co-----	2106
Orange bitters, Pale:			
Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2199		

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2651.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 5 Barrels of So-called Malaga Wine. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WINE.

On April 15, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels, each containing a product purporting to be Malaga wine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by Isaac Goldberg, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in English: "Malaga—Refined—sweetened, fortified and Compound Wine, Harmless color—Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law—I. Goldberg, N. Y.—I. Goldberg, rectifier and wholesale liquor dealer—Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y." It was also labeled in Hebraic, which label translated into English reads as follows: "Kosher Wine—Manufactured by Isaac Goldberg, New York."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, a sugar wine of domestic origin, had been mixed and packed with said product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further in that a substance, to wit, said sugar wine, had been substituted wholly or in part for said food, and further in that it was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a certain statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading; that is to say, the word "Malaga" which appeared thereon, thereby leading a purchaser to believe that said food was Malaga wine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not Malaga wine.

On May 3, 1913, I. Goldberg, the said claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*

2651



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2652.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 10 Barrels Malaga Type Wine. Decree of condemnation. Product released on bond.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MALAGA TYPE WINE.

On April 15, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels of a product purporting to be a Malaga type wine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Brownsville Fruit Distilling Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On principal head of barrels) "Brownsville Fruit Distilling Company, New York". (On other head) "Malaga Type Wine". It was also labeled in Hebraic, which, translated into English, reads as follows: "Malaga Wine for Passover, Inspected by three Rabbis."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation of wine, glucose, sugar, and water, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further in that a substance, to wit, said imitation wine, glucose, sugar, and water, had been substituted wholly or in part for said food. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label bore a certain statement, design, and device, regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which was false and misleading; that is to say, the words "Malaga Type Wine" and "Malaga Wine" which appeared thereon thereby would lead a purchaser to believe that the product was Malaga type wine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so.

On May 3, 1913, the said Brownsville Fruit Distilling Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel, judgment of con-

demnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*

2652



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2653.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 143 Boxes of Oranges. Decrees of condemnation by default. Product ordered destroyed.

ADULTERATION OF ORANGES.

On April 17, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 143 boxes of oranges remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 27 of which were at 413 Newmarket Street, 81 of which were at 139 Dock Street, and 35 of which were at 141 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 26, 1913, from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Mountain View Washington Navels, Lordsburg, Los Angeles Co., California."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 9, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*

12952°—No. 2653—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2654.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 396 Cases Navel Oranges. Decree of condemnation by default.
Goods ordered destroyed.**

ADULTERATION OF NAVEL ORANGES.

On April 14, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 396 cases each containing on an average 150 navel oranges remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in possession of the Wabash Railroad Co., at its yards in Louisiana Street, Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on March 29, 1913, by the San Dimas Fruit Exchange, Charter Oak, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Charter Oak Brand Oranges. Grown and packed at Charter Oak, Los Angeles Co., California. Shipped by San Dimas Fruit Exchange, San Dimas, California. W. Navels."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it had been materially damaged by freezing and was inferior and decomposed in that a transverse section through the center of more than 15 per cent of the contents of each of the packages of the product showed a marked drying in 20 per cent or more of the exposed pulp.

On April 18, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceedings be recovered from the owners of the property.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2655.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 386 Cases of Navel Oranges. Decree of condemnation by consent.
Product ordered destroyed.**

ADULTERATION OF ORANGES.

On April 17, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 386 cases of navel oranges remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Wabash Railroad Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 8, 1913, by the California Fruit Growers Exchange at Fort Worth, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Thirty-three of the cases were labeled: "Navels. White Horse. San Dimas Orange Growers Association, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. California Fruit Growers Exchange." The remainder of the cases were labeled: "Blue Streak Brand. Navels. Oranges San Dimas Orange Growers Ass'n. San Dimas, Los Angeles County, Cal. California Fruit Growers Exchange."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it had been materially damaged by freezing and was inferior and decomposed in that a transverse section through the center of more than 35 per cent of the contents of each of the boxes or packages above described showed a marked drying in 20 per cent or more of the exposed pulp.

On April 24, 1913, the said California Fruit Growers Exchange, by its district manager, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the cost of the proceedings be recovered from the owners of the property.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2656.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 170 Barrels of Apple Cider. Decree of condemnation by default.
Product ordered sold.**

ADULTERATION OF APPLE CIDER.

On January 6, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the State Food and Drug Commissioner of Indiana, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 170 barrels of a product purporting to be apple cider remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 24 barrels of which were in the possession of Maas, Sanderson & Co., 17 barrels in the possession of John G. Neumann & Co., 6 barrels in the possession of Parsons & Scoville Co., 4 barrels in the possession of George W. Meitert, doing business under the name of Meitert Produce Co., 18 barrels in the possession of S. Kahn's Sons, 11 barrels in the possession of A. Broom & Co., and 21 barrels in the possession of Ragon Bros., all of Evansville, Ind., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it had mixed with it a certain substance, to wit, benzoic acid, so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and further for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, benzoic acid, had been substituted in part for apple cider.

On March 3, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court on April 8, 1913, that the product should be sold by the United States marshal at public sale to the highest bidder after having labeled said product "An imitation apple cider with which is mixed benzoic acid."

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2657.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. William D. N. Zimmerman. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On March 27, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against William D. N. Zimmerman, Adamstown, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant, on February 28, 1913, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia of a quantity of milk which was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed with and contained a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality and strength.

On March 27, 1913, a plea of guilty to the information was entered by the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2658.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. The United Dairy Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On March 24, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against the United Dairy Co., a corporation, Barnesville, Ohio, and Clyde J. Anderson, local agent of said company, alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 20, 1913, from the State of Ohio into the District of Columbia, and the sale by said Clyde J. Anderson, on the date aforesaid, at the District aforementioned, of a quantity of cream which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been left out and abstracted, in whole or in part.

On March 24, 1913, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2659.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Carter Kelly. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On March 26, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Carter Kelly, doing business under the firm name and style of James Kelly & Sons, Leesburg, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 24, 1913, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of cream which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On March 26, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2660.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Henry B. Terrett. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On April 30, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Henry B. Terrett, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, on November 18, 1912, of a quantity of cheese which was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article of food, to wit, cheese.

On April 30, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2661.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. William H. Wright. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5.

ADULTERATION OF LEMON EXTRACT.

On April 26, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against William H. Wright, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, on October 4, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of so-called "Carvel Brand Pure Concentrated Extract Lemon" which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, lemon oil, had been left out and abstracted wholly or in part.

On April 26, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2662.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Harry B. Witter. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

At the January, 1913, term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the grand jurors of the United States within and for said District, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Harry B. Witter, Frederick, Md., charging the shipment by said defendant, on April 11, 1912, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and the introduction and sale within said District, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been abstracted wholly or in part therefrom.

On April 15, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*

12866°—No. 2662—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2663.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Louis Sacks. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5.

ADULTERATION OF LEMON EXTRACT.

On April 26, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the Police Court of the District aforesaid against Louis Sacks, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, on October 21, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of lemon extract which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, lemon oil, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On April 26, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*

12866°—No. 2663—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2664.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. George W. Day. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

At the January, 1913, term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the grand jurors of the United States within and for said District, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against George W. Day, Gaithersburg, Md., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 20 and 22, 1912, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and the introduction and sale within said District, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that it had been theretofore mixed and packed with a substance which reduced and lowered its quality, to wit, water.

On April 18, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*

12866°—No. 2664—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2665.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. William Edward Howe. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

At the January, 1913, term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the grand jurors of the United States within and for said District, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against William Edward Howe, Washington Grove, Md., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 22, 1912, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and the introduction and sale within said District, of a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been abstracted wholly or in part therefrom.

On April 21, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*

12866—No. 2665—14





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2666.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Harry Fouche. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On April 29, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Harry Fouche, Araby, Md., alleging the shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 27 and 28, 1913, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia of a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On April 29, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2667.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Curtis E. Burdette. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On April 29, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Curtis E. Burdette, Araby, Md., alleging the shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 3, 1913, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia of a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On April 29, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*

12866°—No. 2667—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2668.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Serphrim A. Gatti. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30.

MISBRANDING OF EXTRACT OF LEMON.

On July 7, 1909, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Serphrim A. Gatti, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, on April 9, 1909, of a quantity of lemon extract which was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Browns's Extract of Lemon."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the packages and labels thereof, that is to say, the bottles and boxes or cartons thereof, bore certain statements, designs, and devices regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading, and that among the false and misleading statements, designs, and devices was the following, that is to say, that said liquid was a lemon extract, meaning thereby that it contained 5 per cent by volume of oil of lemon, which said statement, design, and device were false and misleading, in that said product did not contain 5 per cent by volume of oil of lemon.

On July 7, 1909, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2669.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Carter Kelly. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On May 31, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Carter Kelly, Leesburg, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 15, 1913, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia of a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 31, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1913.*

12866°—No. 2669—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2670.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. John LeFevre. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5.

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On May 19, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against John LeFevre, Ashburn, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 16, 1913, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia of a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 19, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1913.*

12866°—No. 2670—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2671.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Ray T. Bailey. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5.

ADULTERATION OF LEMON EXTRACT.

On May 27, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Ray T. Bailey, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, on October 15, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of lemon extract which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, lemon oil, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 27, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1913.*

12866°—No. 2671—14



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2672.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Jane R. Codwise. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5.

ADULTERATION OF LEMON EXTRACT.

On May 15, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Jane R. Codwise, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, on October 10, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of lemon extract which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, lemon oil, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 15, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1913.*

12866°—No. 2672—14



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2673.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Christ Jannett. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 23, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Christ Jannett, of Posey, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 1, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that there was mixed and packed therewith water, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 25, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1913.*



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2674.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Henry C. Taake. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry C. Taake, Troy, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had packed and mixed with it water, that is to say, it contained an excess of water, and it was further adulterated in that it had been skimmed and a valuable constituent thereof had been abstracted, that is to say, a portion of the fat had been extracted and removed from the product, which lowered and reduced its strength and quality.

On November 17, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN;

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1913.*



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2675.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Charles Goetz. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles Goetz, Formosa, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had packed and mixed with it water, that is to say, it contained an excess of water, and it was further adulterated in that it had been skimmed and a valuable constituent thereof had been abstracted, that is to say, a portion of the fat had been extracted and removed from the product, which lowered and reduced its strength and quality.

On December 1, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1913.*



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2676.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. George Schenck. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George Schenck, alias George Schoeck, of St. Jacob, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had packed and mixed with it water, that is to say, it contained an excess of water, and it was further adulterated in that it had been skimmed and a valuable constituent thereof had been abstracted, that is to say, a portion of the fat had been abstracted and removed from the product, which lowered and reduced its strength and quality.

On November 28, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1913.*



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2677.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Charles Schultze. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles Schultze, Troy, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had packed and mixed with it water, that is to say, it contained an excess of water, and it was further adulterated in that it had been skimmed and a valuable constituent thereof had been extracted and removed from the product, which lowered and reduced its strength and quality.

On November 21, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1913.*

26859°—No. 2677—14



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2678.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Jacob Bleisch. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Jacob Bleisch, Alhambra, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had packed and mixed with it water, that is to say, it contained an excess of water, and it was further adulterated in that it had been skimmed and a valuable constituent thereof had been extracted and removed from the product, which lowered and reduced its strength and quality.

On July 15, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*

26859—No. 2678—14



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2678.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Jacob Bleisch. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Jacob Bleisch, Alhambra, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had packed and mixed with it water, that is to say, it contained an excess of water, and it was further adulterated in that it had been skimmed and a valuable constituent thereof had been extracted and removed from the product, which lowered and reduced its strength and quality.

On July 15, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*

26859°—No. 2678—14



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2679.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. August Schultze. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against August Schultze, Troy, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0262; total solids, 11.23 per cent; fat, 3.9 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.33 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On November 19, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2680.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Ben Schultze. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ben Schultze, Troy, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
Specific gravity.....	1.0275	1.0286
Total solids (per cent).....	10.59	10.76
Fat (per cent).....	3.1	3.0
Non-fatty solids (per cent).....	7.49	7.76

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On November 21, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2681.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. William Gornet. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William Gornet, Troy, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	I. S. No. 1034.	I. S. N. 1036.
Specific gravity-----	1.0256	1.0266
Total solids (per cent)-----	12.29	11.81
Fat (per cent)-----	4.9	4.3
Non-fatty solids (per cent)-----	7.39	7.51

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On December 21, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*

13216°—No. 2681—14



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2682.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Mrs. C. Taylor. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Mrs. C. Taylor, Troy, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
Specific gravity-----	1.0282	1.0272
Total solids (per cent)-----	12.10	10.64
Fat (per cent)-----	4.2	3.2
Non-fatty solids (per cent)-----	7.90	7.44

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On November 19, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2683.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. George Wittman. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George Wittman, Troy, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0292; total solids, 11.02 per cent; fat, 3.1 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.92 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On November 26, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2684.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Ed Lebert. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 23, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ed Lebert, Lebanon, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 30, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.	Sample No. 3.
Specific gravity	1.0259	1.0254	1.0259
Total solids (per cent)	12.0	12.23	11.64
Fat (per cent)	4.6	4.9	4.3
Non-fatty solids (per cent)	7.4	7.33	7.34

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had mixed and packed therewith water, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 6, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*

Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2685.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. William Karhoff. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 23, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William Karhoff, Beckemeyer, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 30, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0265; total solids, 10.35 per cent; fat, 3.1 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.25 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had mixed and packed therewith water so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 25, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2686.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. F. J. Dressler. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 23, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against F. J. Dressler, Summerfield, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 30, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0276; total solids, 11.23 per cent; fat, 3.6 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.63 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had mixed and packed therewith water, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 24, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1913.*

13216°—No. 2686—14



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2687.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. William Hussman. Tried to a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 23, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William Hussman, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 2, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0265; total solids, 12.16 per cent; fat, 4.6 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.56 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had water packed and mixed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its strength and quality, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 30, 1908, the case having come on for trial before the court and jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2688.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Ernest Schriber. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 23, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ernest Schriber, Farren, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 30, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0275; total solids, 11.33 per cent; fat, 3.7 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.63 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had mixed and packed therewith water, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 25, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*

14308°—No. 2688—14



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2689.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. John P. Bentler. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 23, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John P. Bentler, Little Trenton, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 30, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0259; total solids, 10.32 per cent; fat, 3.2 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.12 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had mixed and packed therewith water, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 25, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2690.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. John Munier, under the name of O'Fallon Creamery. Plea of guilty.
Fine, \$100 and costs.**

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 23, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Munier, under the name of O'Fallon Creamery, O'Fallon, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 30, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.	Sample No. 3.	Sample No. 4.
Specific gravity -----	1. 0275	1. 0238	1. 0259	1. 0275
Total solids (per cent) -----	11. 23	14. 23	12. 96	11. 45
Fat (per cent) -----	3. 6	6. 9	5. 4	3. 8
Non-fatty solids (per cent) --	7. 61	7. 33	7. 56	7. 65

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had mixed and packed therewith water, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for milk.

On November 16, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2691.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. George Schwehr. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George Schwehr, Pierron, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
Specific gravity -----	1. 0282	1. 0223
Total solids (per cent) -----	10. 77	9. 26
Fat (per cent) -----	3. 1	3. 1
Non-fatty solids (per cent) -----	7. 67	6. 16

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On December 21, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*

14308°—No. 2691—14

Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2692.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Adam Schmitt. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Adam Schmitt, Troy, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0255; total solids, 11.18 per cent; fat, 4.0 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.18 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On November 26, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*

Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2693.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. E. Franklin. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against E. Franklin, Fruit, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0253; total solids, 11.73 per cent; fat, 4.5 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.23 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On July 23, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2694.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Ed Garde. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ed Garde, Alhambra, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
Specific gravity -----	1. 0232	1. 0257
Total solids (per cent) -----	9. 76	11. 11
Fat (per cent) -----	3. 3	3. 9
Non-fatty solids (per cent) -----	6. 46	7. 21

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On July 17, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*

Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2695.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Henry Brandmeyer. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 1, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Brandmeyer, alias Henry Braundmeyer, Alhambra, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 15, 1907, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0262; total solids, 11.23 per cent; fat, 3.9 per cent; non-fatty solids, 7.33 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been watered, that is to say, had water packed and mixed with it and contained an excess of water, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On August 27, 1908, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2696.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 85 Packages of Cheese. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture.
Product released on bond.**

ADULTERATION OF CHEESE.

On December 11, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 85 packages, each containing 12 jars of cheese, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.), doing business at 145 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on December 10, 1908, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "MacLaren's Imperial Cheese. 'Nothing better.' Toronto, Can. Detroit, Mich."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, sodium borate, otherwise known as boric acid, which rendered it injurious to health.

On July 29, 1909, the said MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. having admitted the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be redelivered to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1913.*

SUPPLEMENT TO NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2696.

As set forth in the foregoing notice of judgment, it was alleged in the libel that sodium borate was otherwise known as boric acid. The error probably was due to a misinterpretation of the language used in reporting the case to the Department of Justice.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 24, 1914.*

43584°—No. 29—14



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2697.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. Thirty Cases of Cheese. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture.
Product released on bond.**

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On December 31, 1908, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 cases each containing two dozen small-sized jars of cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in possession of the MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.), Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped by the MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.), Detroit, Mich., on December 3, 5, and 11, 1908, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Two dozen small jars MacLaren's Rocquefort Cheese." The jars were labeled "MacLaren's Rocquefort." Between these words was the picture of a goat, and below the word "Rocquefort" appeared the following in very small type: "Manufactured and blended in the United States."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained a label which would lead the purchaser to believe that said product consisted of pure Rocquefort cheese imported from Rocquefort, France, and made wholly from goat's milk, whereas, in truth and in fact, analysis of a sample of said product showed that it did not consist of pure imported Rocquefort cheese, that it was not made in France, and that it did not have the character or properties of Rocquefort cheese.

On March 23, 1909, said MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel and the court being fully advised in the premises and having heard the arguments of counsel, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product should be surrendered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceeding, amounting to \$15.30, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1913.*

2697



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2698.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Fifty-four Cases Canned Shrimps. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. Fine, \$25 and costs.

MISBRANDING OF CANNED SHRIMPS.

On February 6, 1909, the United States Attorney for the District of Nevada, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 54 cases each containing 48 cans of shrimps, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in possession of the Reno Grocer Co., Reno, Nev., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 23, 1908, by Lopez and Dukate from Algiers, La., and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Nevada, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "4 doz one lb cans dry pack, fresh, Kataria, extra quality shrimp, packed by Lopez and Dukate, Biloxi, Miss., U. S. A."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that each of the cases instead of containing 4 dozen cans of 1 pound each, contained 4 dozen cans of much less than 1 pound each in weight, that is to say, of only about 8 ounces each in weight and not of 1 pound each as shown by the label, and none of the cans contained 1 pound of shrimp but materially less than that amount in weight.

On June 17, 1911, the said Reno Grocery Co., having admitted the material allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that said claimant be fined \$25 and costs, and that the product should be released to said claimant upon the filing of a good and sufficient bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2699.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. Twenty-six Cases Cane Syrup. Decree of condemnation by consent.
Product released on bond.**

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On July 16, 1909, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 26 cases of syrup remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of Coleman-Tompkins & Co., Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Southern Syrup Co., Montgomery, Ala., and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Blue Ribbon Brand Pure Georgia Cane Syrup, Guaranteed Absolutely Pure, made by Southern Syrup Co., Montgomery, Ala."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and for the reason that a substance had been substituted in part for pure cane syrup. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, which statement regarding the product was false and misleading, in that it was a mixture of cane syrup and glucose, an analysis of the syrup showing that it contained 19.64 per cent of glucose in violation of section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, paragraphs 1 and 2 in the case of food.

On September 8, 1909, the said Coleman-Tompkins & Co., claimants, having virtually admitted the allegations in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimants upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$200 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1913.*

2699

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Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2700.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Union Pacific Tea Co. Demurrer to information sustained.

ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF ORANGE FLAVORING.

On April 6, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against the Union Pacific Tea Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 3, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of orange flavoring which was alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "2 oz. 20 ¢. 2 checks Sovereign Orange Flavoring Manufactured and Sold only by the Union Pacific Tea Company Washington & Laight Sts., New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity (15.6° C.), 0.8323; alcohol (per cent by volume), 90.5; total solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.7680; oil (per cent by volume) (polarization), 1.4, (precipitation), 0.95; refractive index (20° C.), 1.4720; citral (per cent by weight), 0.077; artificial color, absent. These results showed the product to be a very weak alcoholic solution of orange oil containing only about 20 per cent of the amount of orange oil that should be present in an extract. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, which said statement regarding it was false and misleading, in that the product was labeled "Orange Flavoring," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a very weak alcoholic solution of orange oil containing only about 20 per cent of the amount of orange oil which should be present in an orange extract.

On December 20, 1910, the defendant's demurrer to the information which had theretofore been filed was, after argument on both sides, sustained, as will more fully appear from the following memorandum decision by the court (Hough, J.):

The sum of the pleading is that an article labelled "Orange Flavoring" is misbranded because it contains no more than about 20 per cent "of the amount of orange extract."

It follows that to succeed the prosecution must show that orange "flavoring" is, in strength at all events, identical with orange "extracts." There may be a trade meaning to those words authorizing the contention, but if so it should be pleaded. As the information stands, nothing is alleged to change the accepted dictionary meaning of the words. By reference to standard works it seems to me plain that while probably every extract (i. e., essence or tincture) is a flavoring substance, not every such substance is an extract. It must be held therefore that identity of "flavoring" and "extract" is not averred, nor is the right to measure a lawfully branded flavoring by a lawful extract shown.

The case referred to by demurrant (*Havre-McCord etc. Co. v. United States*, 182 F., 46) is not opposed to the foregoing, but the points decided seem to me different. Demurrer sustained.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1913.*

2700

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Evaporated eggs. (See Eggs, Evaporated.)		American Products Co.....	2146
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evaporated.)		Bunch, Alonzo E.....	2298
Extract, Almond:		Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.....	2143	Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146
Extract, Banana:		Stern, Moses R.....	2116, 2459
Webster, William A., Co.....	2533	Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.....	2552
Extract, Cassia:		Weideman Co.....	2094
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	Extract, Pineapple:	
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Webster, William A., Co.....	2533
Extract, Cinnamon:		Extract, Pistachio:	
Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.....	2552	American Products Co.....	2146
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:		Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241
Bertin & Lepori (Inc.).....	2386	Mayer, Emil I.....	2241
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146
Crown Distilleries Co.....	2378	Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Extract, Strawberry:	
Extract, Jamaica Ginger. (See Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)		Fuchs, Herman.....	2495
Extract, Lemon:		Webster, William A., Co.....	2533
American Pure Coffee & Spice Co.....	2320	Extract, Tonka and vanilla:	
Bailey, Ray T.....	2671	Hudson Mfg. Co.....	2340, 2350
Blumenthal Bros.....	2047	Extract, Vanilla:	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	American Products Co.....	2145
Codwise, Jane R.....	2672	Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241
Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2513	Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2237, 2513
Foote & Jenks.....	2559	Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.).....	2194
French, J. M.....	2513	French, James M.....	2237, 2513
Gatti, S. A.....	2668	Fuchs, Herman.....	2494
Haynor Mfg. Co.....	2103	Greenwich Supply Co.....	2592
Jaburg Bros.....	2527	Hickok, John N., & Son.....	2135
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.....	2065	Hudson Mfg. Co.....	2340, 2467, 2468
Kimball Bros. & Co.....	2577	Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.....	2065
Lynas, Dr. J. B., & Son.....	2609	Lowenthal, David.....	2617, 2624, 2625
McNeil & Higgins Co.....	2108	Lynas, Dr. J. B., & Son.....	2609
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Mayer, Emil I.....	2241
Parker-Browne Co.....	2381	Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2145
Royal Mfg. Co.....	2618	Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2145
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.....	2143	Royal Remedy & Extract Co.....	2143
Sacks, Louis.....	2663	Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.....	2198
Serv-us Pure Food Co.....	2320	Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.....	2552
Webster, William A., Co.....	2533	Van Duzer Co.....	2162
Western Buyers Association.....	2248	Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	2130
Wright, W. H.....	2661	Extract, Vanilla, nonalcoholic:	
Extract, Lemon peel:		Nonalcoholic Extract Co.....	2308
Hickok, John N., & Son.....	2135	Extract, Vanilla and tonka:	
Extract, Nutmeg:		Hudson Mfg. Co.....	2340, 2350
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2244	Extract, Violet:	
Fowler, J. E., Co.....	2112	American Products Co.....	2146
Mayer, Emil I.....	2244	Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146
Extract, Orange:		Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146
American Products Co.....	2200	Extract, Wintergreen:	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2243	Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2242
Hickok, John N., & Son.....	2135	Jacquin, Charles, & Cie.....	2529
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.....	2065	Mayer, Emil I.....	2242
Mayer, Emil I.....	2243	Fassett's golden drip sirup, cane flavor:	
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2200	Farrell & Co.....	2165
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2200	Feed meal:	
Royal Mfg. Co.....	2619	Mountain City Milling Co.....	2551
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.....	2143	Feeds, Barley:	
Union Pacific Tea Co.....	2700	Brown Grain Co.....	2453
		Merchants Elevator Co.....	2452
		Van Dusen Harrington Co.....	2451

FOODS—Continued.

Feeds, Bran:	N. J. No.	Graham flour. (See Flour, Graham.)	N. J. No.
Kelley Milling Co.....	2649	Grenadin sirup:	
Feeds, Corn and oats:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2201
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168	Theller, C. A., Co.....	2477
Feeds, Corn chops:		Herring:	
House, R. J., & Co.....	2512	Delaware & Atlantic Fishing Co.....	2079
Western Grain Co.....	2512	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.....	2063
Feeds, Cottonseed meal:		Pickert, L., Fish Co.....	2164
Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	2571	Honey crisps corn flakes:	
Feeds, Cracked corn:		Standard Flaked Food Co.....	2575
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168	Honey maples (candy):	
Feeds, Dexter Horse and Mule:		Brown, Frank D.....	2055
Allneeda Mills Co.....	2650	Sauerston & Brown.....	2055
Virginia-Carolina Feed Co.....	2650	Italian chocolates, Ghirardelli's:	
Feeds, Kennebec mixed:		Ghirardelli Co.....	2238
Indiana Milling Co.....	2509	Jamaica ginger extract. (See Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)	
Feeds, Mixed:		Jelly, Apple:	
Garland Milling Co.....	2600	Williams Bros. Co.....	2526
Feeds, Oats, No. 2 mixed:		Jelly, Cherry, Wild:	
City Hay & Grain Co.....	2171	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Feeds, Royal:		Jelly, Compound:	
Southern Fibre Co.....	2114	Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co.....	2376
Feeds, Schumacher special horse:		Jelly, Currant:	
Matthews, George B., & Son.....	2077	Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co.....	2376
Quaker Oats Co.....	2077	Jelly, Fruit:	
Feeds, Ship stuff:		Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Co.....	2376
Mountain City Milling Co.....	2551	Jelly, Lemon:	
Feeds, Wheat bran:		Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Dunlop Milling Co.....	2387	Jelly, Orange:	
Figs:		Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Armas, Fillipachi & Co.....	2157	Jelly, Peach:	
Ohio Bkg. Co.....	2087	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Virginia Fruit & Produce Co.....	2157	Jelly, Raspberry:	
Fish:		Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Zucca, E.....	2427	Jelly, Strawberry:	
Fish. (See also Flat lake fish; Herring; Sar- dines; Shrimps; White fish; White lake fish.)		Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Flat lake fish:		Jelly, Vanilla:	
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.....	2063	Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082
Flavor. (See Extract.)		Kazoo mints:	
Flour:		Upjohn Co.....	2639
Anthony Roller Mills.....	2315	Kennebec mixed feeds:	
Blanton Milling Co.....	2396	Indiana Milling Co.....	2509
Galt, William M.....	2396	Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.)	
Majestic Flour Mfg. Co.....	2396	Lemon extract. (See Extract, Lemon.)	
Miller, Charles E.....	2315	Lemon jelly. (See Jelly, Lemon.)	
Shawnee Milling Co.....	2240	Lemon oil. (See Oil, Lemon.)	
Flour, Bleached:		Lemon peel extract. (See Extract, Lemon peel.)	
Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.....	2549	Lemon product:	
(suppl. to 722)		Kimball Bros. & Co.....	2577
Flour, Corn:		Loverin's sorghum:	
Herenden, Chas., Milling Co.....	2579	Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	2471
Flour, Graham:		Lukoumia (candy):	
Allen & Wheeler Co.....	2132	Marcopoulou, A.....	2076
Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)		Marcopulos, A.....	2076
Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.)		Lukum (candy):	
Gelatin:		Greek Product Importing Co.....	2070
Jahn, W. K., Co.....	2295, 2629	Syra Lukum Co.....	2070
St. Louis Glue Manufacturing Co.....	2062	Macaroni:	
Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:		Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.).....	2536
Ghirardelli Co.....	2238	Macaroni color:	
Ginger extract, Jamaica. (See Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)		Katzenstein, David.....	2515
Golden drier syrup, cane flavor:		Katzenstein, Solomon.....	2515
Farrell & Co.....	2165	Star Extract Works.....	2515

FOODS—Continued.

Malt saccharine:		Milk—Continued.	
	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.).....	2195	Garde, Ed.....	2694
Maple hearts (candy):		Gebke, Ben.....	2156
Rigney & Co.....	2338	Giesbert, Calvin M.....	2346
Maple sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Maple.)		Gimeritaman, Michael.....	2015
Maple sugar sirup, Wedding breakfast cane		Gitlin, Abraham.....	2025
and:		Gitlin, Samuel.....	2026
Farrell & Co.....	2205	Goetz, Charles.....	2675
Maples, Honey:		Goldstein, Samuel.....	2027
Brown, Frank D.....	2055	Gornet, William.....	2681
Sauerston & Brown.....	2055	Grafeman Dairy Co.....	2292
Maples, Phoenix brand Delmore (candy):		Grawe, Bernard.....	2154
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211	Greenberg, Nathan.....	2017
Maplettes, Phoenix brand (candy):		Grefe, Ernest.....	2276
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2208	Grey, James B.....	2016
Maraschino cherries. (<i>See</i> Cherries, Maras-		Haar, Mrs. Catherine.....	2287
chino.)		Haar, Theodore.....	2259
Mayflower cream cheese. (<i>See</i> Cheese, Cream,		Hempen, Anton.....	2273
Mayflower.)		Himmelstein, F.....	2217
Meal. (<i>See</i> Alfalfa meal; Corn meal, Cotton-		Huelsman, August.....	2289
seed meal.)		Huer, H. W.....	2044
Meat color, Ox-aline:		Hussman, William.....	2687
National Refrigerator & Butchers Supply		Jannett, Christ.....	2673
Co.....	2537	Johnson, R. F.....	2039
Meat sauce and salad dressing:		Karhoff, William.....	2685
Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2104, 2513	Kenyon, C. H.....	2028
French, James M.....	2104, 2513	Kierle, Frank.....	2045
Milk:		Kloekner, John.....	2288
Ablers, Herman.....	2284	Knolhoff Henry.....	2271
Albers, Theodore C.....	2155	Knolhoff, William.....	2260
Appley, Fred J.....	2218	Konaszewski, Katherine.....	2029
Appley, James L.....	2001	Krebs, Caspar.....	2267
Bennett, Albert F.....	2004	Lamb, William S.....	2034
Bennett, Earl.....	2005	Lampe, Frederick.....	2153
Bentler, John P.....	2689	Langenhorst, Margaret.....	2286
Bernstein, Isaac.....	2006	Larkham, George E.....	2037
Bleisch, Jacob.....	2678	Lebert, Ed.....	2684
Boratz, Jake.....	2002	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.....	2566
Brandmeyer, Henry.....	2695	Levine, Jacob.....	2036
Brown, J. F.....	2216	Litchnik, Harry.....	2035
Brunn, Henry.....	2293	Luebbers, Ben.....	2291
Budde, Frank.....	2266	Maine, Chester S.....	2030
Burdick, Walter L.....	2003	Mane, Clem.....	2283
Burmeister, Henry.....	2261	Mane, John.....	2270
Clark, Martin.....	2014	Marburger, Ed. J.....	2414
Coats, George D.....	2019	Michael, John.....	2290
Cornelius, Andrew.....	2343	Minsk, H.....	2032
Cornelius, Bernard.....	2343	Minsk, J.....	2033
Crandall, C. M.....	2018	Munier, John.....	2690
Dade, Charles G.....	2516	Murray, Patrick.....	2031
Davis, Mrs. Charles.....	2282	Nead, H. E.....	2593
Davis, Harry.....	2020	Nieman, William.....	2416
Day, George W.....	2664	O'Fallon Creamery.....	2690
Diechaus, Henry W.....	2440	Orrell, Albert.....	2281
Dorsey, Theodore B.....	2043	Ortman, Frank.....	2263
Dressler, F. J.....	2686	Partelo, F. Mason.....	2013
Eardly, Jesse.....	2439	Popkins, Richard N.....	2435
Febus, Steve.....	2022	Rattner, Lemuel.....	2012
Fischer, Edward H.....	2042	Reader, Frederick G.....	2038
Fisher, John.....	2597	Reinkensmeyer, Christian.....	2152
Foote, Roger.....	2024	Richardson, R. S.....	2594
Fox, Jacob.....	2023	Richter, B. J.....	2280
Franklin, E.....	2693	Richter, William G.....	2279
Frink, John.....	2021	Roeckenhaus, Henry.....	2264
Froelke, Edward W.....	2040	Rueter, William.....	2274

FOODS—Continued.

Milk—Continued.		N. J. No.	Oats, No. 2 mixed:		N. J. No.
St. Louis Dairy Co.	2051		City Hay & Grain Co.	2171	
Schenck, George.	2676		Oats and corn:		
Schindel, M. S.	2297		Ohio Hay & Grain Co.	2168	
Schmitt, Adam.	2692		Oil, Banana:		
Schoeck, George.	2676		Sethness Co.	2470	
Schriber, Ernest.	2688		Oil, Bitter almond:		
Schroeder, August.	2275		Dodge & Olcott Co.	2377	
Schulte, John, sr.	2262		Oil, Lemon:		
Schultze, August.	2679		Haberman, Eugene.	2337	
Schultze, Ben.	2680		Kimball Bros. & Co.	2577	
Schultze, Charles.	2677		Manhattan Importing Co.	2337	
Schwehr, George.	2691		Sethness Co.	2636	
Schweirjohn, Anton.	2151		Oil, Olive. (See Olive oil.)		
Sekinsky, Isaac.	2010		Oil, Pineapple:		
Selzer, L.	2009		Sethness Co.	2470	
Simpson, William G.	2420		Oil, Strawberry:		
Smith, Horace H.	2345		Sethness Co.	2470	
Soloway, Harry.	2011		Oil, Thyme:		
Spihlmann, John.	2278		Rockhill & Vietor.	2518	
Sprehe, Gerhart.	2269		Vietor, Carl.	2518	
Sprehe, Mrs. Henry.	2285		Oil, Wintergreen:		
Taake, H. C.	2674		Heyden Chemical Works.	2631	
Taylor, Mrs. C.	2682		Olive oil:		
Thompson, J. E.	2007		Arria, Carmelo.	2102	
Timmerman, Herman.	2268		Arria, Carmelo.	2581	
Trame, August.	2272		Crisafulli, Arria & Co.	2581	
Tyler, Charles E.	2092		De Feo, Mike.	2048	
Whitehouse, H. M.	2415		Derosa, Luigi.	2046	
Wilkel, Michael A.	2068		Fanara, Robert.	2160	
Wilson, William I.	2041		Gengaro & Muselli.	2159	
Winstein, Samuel.	2008		Geremia Bros.	2101	
Wittman, George.	2683		Guzzetto Bros.	2081	
Zimmerman, Carl.	2277		Licata, Natale.	2572	
Zimmerman, W. D. N.	2657		Muselli, Cesare.	2159	
Zitron, Alter.	2219		Mustakis, P., & Co.	2497, 2498, 2499	
Milk, Condensed:			Pompeian Co.	2121	
Richman, William.	2445		Scianamea, Louis.	2538, 2622, 2623	
White Hall Condensed Milk Co.	2326		Sciafani Bros.	2393	
Milk, Evaporated:			Olives:		
Bernstein, Louis.	2181		Alart & McGuire Co.	2480	
Bernstein, Morris.	2181		Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.)		
Boos, ———.	2181		Orange extract, Blood. (See Extract, Orange, Blood.)		
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	2546		Orange jelly. (See Jelly, Orange.)		
Campbell & West.	2181		Oranges:		
Conybear, N. G., & Co.	2181		California Fruit Growers' Exchange.	2454, 2641, 2655	
Lau, H. P., Co.	2546		Central California Citrus Exchange.	2384	
Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co.	2142		Cucamonga Orange Association.	2646	
Richardson, Beebe Co.	2064		Drake Citrus Association.	2384	
Sharpless, P. E., Co.	2457, 2458, 2460		Highgrove Associated Fruit Exchange.	2491	
Mince meat:			Indian Hill Citrus Association.	2641	
Goodwin Preserving Co.	2616		Lindsay Fruit Association.	2384	
Louisville Preserving Co.	2616		Mutual Orange Distributors.	2630	
Marvin, W. H., Co.	2069		Porterville Citrus Association.	2384	
Molasses:			Redlands Mutual Orange Co.	2547	
Gordon Syrup Co.	2122		San Dimas Fruit Exchange.	2654, 2655	
Native purity pure maple sirup:			Stewart Fruit Co.	2384	
Johnson, F. N., Co.	2331, 2333		Tulare County Citrus Exchange.	2384	
Nutmeg extract. (See Extract, Nutmeg.)			Oranges, Crushed:		
Nutmegs:			Klein, E. L.	2422	
Farrington & Whitney.	2329		Orange Canning Co.	2422, 2510	
Mason, E. A.	2329		Weisenburger, A. L.	2510	
Nuts:			Wolpert & Davis.	2510	
Drury, E. T., & Co.	2484				
Reiter, A., & Co.	2483				

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Ox-aline meat color:	N. J. No.	Plums:	N. J. No.
National Refrigerator & Butchers' Supply Co.....	2537	Oceana Canning Co.....	2178
Oysters:		Polar bear brand sirup:	
Barataria Canning Co.....	2583, 2584	Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2085
Beaufort Little Neck Clam Co.....	2316	Preserves, Blackberry-apple:	
Bryant, John.....	2249	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	2398
Caulk, George R.....	2488	Preserves, Strawberry-apple:	
Frazer, Alexander, Co.....	2382, 2482	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	2397
Hand, C. W.....	2486	Preserves:	
Harris & Compton.....	2485	Atlas Preserving Co.....	2150
Hayden, E. H.....	2113	Kickabush Grocery Co.....	2294
Howlett, Michael P.....	2190	Merchants & Miners Transportation Co..	2144
Loockerman, C. A.....	2489	Standard Importing Co.....	2586
Lowden, George W., Co.....	2095	Pulp, Tomato. (See Tomato pulp.)	
Martin, O.....	2327	Raspberries:	
Mott, G. H.....	2606	Sanfacon, Florent.....	2223
Potter, E. H.....	2316	Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Raspberry.)	
Potter, G. D.....	2316	Rice:	
Twilley, William.....	2111	Allen Bros. Co.....	2379
Pancake brand sirup:		Kellogg Manufacturing Co.....	2568
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2085	Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.).....	2097
Pancake drip:		Royal feed:	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2318	Southern Fiber Co.....	2114
Paprika:		Saccharin, Malt:	
Farrington & Whitney.....	2319	Ferris Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.).....	2195
Frank Tea & Spice Co.....	2204	Sago:	
Paste, Tomato. (See Tomato paste.)		Powell-Sanders Co.....	2590
Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)		Salad dressing, Cupid brand:	
Peach jelly. (See Jelly, Peach.)		Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Co.....	2307
Peas:		National Pickle & Canning Co.....	2307
Kokomo Canning Co.....	2074	Salad dressing and meat sauce:	
Thorndike & Hix.....	2050	Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2104, 2513
Wabash Canning Co.....	2175	French, James M.....	2104, 2513
Peerless cigars (candy):		Salmon:	
Ziegler, George, Co.....	2099	Pacific American Fisheries Co.....	2400
Pepper:		Salt:	
Arbuckle Bros.....	2078	Liverpool Salt & Coal Co.....	2391, 2446
Frank, Charles.....	2098 (suppl. to 835)	Sardines:	
Frank, Emil.....	2098 (suppl. to 835)	Brown, E. W., Co.....	2556
Frank, Jacob.....	2098 (suppl. to 835)	Clark L. D., & Sons.....	2556
Jewett Bros. & Jewett.....	2078	Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co.....	2251, 2325
Peppermint essence. (See Extract, Peppermint.)		Columbian Canning Co.....	2556
Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Peppermint.)		Schumacher special horse feed:	
Phoenix brand Delmore maples (candy):		Matthews, George B., & Son.....	2077
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211	Quaker Oats Co.....	2077
Phoenix brand maplettes (candy):		Scudder's Canada sirup:	
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2208	Scudder Syrup Co.....	2473
Phoenix confections:		Segars, Chocolate (candy):	
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2192	Hawley & Hoops.....	2359, 2360, 2362
Pickles, Sweet:		Hoops, Herman L.....	2359, 2360, 2362
Pyles, John T. D.....	2324	Hoops, Herman W.....	2359, 2360, 2362
Pie filling:		Hoops, William F.....	2359, 2360, 2362
Brechet & Richter Co.....	2598	Shrimps:	
Pineapple extract. (See Extract, Pineapple.)		Lopez & Dukate.....	2698
Pineapple oil:		Reno Grocery Co.....	2698
Sethness Co.....	2470	Sirup, Appetone brand:	
Pineapple slices (candy):		Goulding Bros.....	2628
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2192	Sirup, Cane:	
Pipes, Chocolate (candy):		Coleman-Tompkins & Co.....	2699
Hawley & Hoops.....	2358	Southern Syrup Co.....	2699
Hoops, Herman L.....	2358	Sirup, Cane, Wild forest brand:	
Hoops, Herman W.....	2358	Johnson, F. N., Co.....	2332, 2333
Hoops, William F.....	2358	Sirup, Corn:	
Pistachio extract. (See Extract, Pistachio.)		Scully, D. B., Co.....	2383
	2700	Sirup, Corn and cane:	
		Long Syrup Refining Co.....	2390
		Mason-Ehrman Co.....	2390

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Sirup, Dixie sweet:		N. J. No.	Sugar corn:		N. J. No.
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.).....		2203	Atlantic Canning Co.....		2134
Sirup, Drips:			Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrowroot):		
Long Syrup Refining Co.....		2390	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....		2053
Mason-Ehrman Co.....		2390	Teddy bears, Chocolate (candy):		
Sirup, Golden drip, cane flavor:			Hawley & Hoops.....		2361
Farrell & Co.....		2165	Hoops, Herman L.....		2361
Sirup, Grenadin:			Hoops, Herman W.....		2361
Bettman-Johnson Co.....		2201	Hoops, William F.....		2361
Theller, C. A., Co.....		2477	Thyme, Oil of:		
Sirup, Maple:			Rockhill & Vietor.....		2518
Bay State Maple Syrup Co.....		2525	Vietor, Carl.....		2518
Graby, Augustus.....		2429	Tomato conserve:		
Marx, M. A.....		2429	American Conserve Co.....		2648
Tice, Claudius M.....		2525	Coroneos Bros.....		2490
Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Market...		2570	Gross, Ignatius, Co.....		2648
Sirup, Maple, Dixie sweet:			Tomato ketchup:		
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.).....		2203	Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.).....		2196
Sirup, Maple, Native purity pure:			Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....		2187
Johnson, F. N., Co.....		2331, 2333	Earll, Clark W.....		2602
Sirup, Maple, Wild forest brand:			Edler, Fred C.....		2522
Johnson, F. N., Co.....		2332, 2333	Flaccus, E. C., Co.....		2049
Sirup, Pancake brand:			Grant, H. E.....		2257
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....		2085	Huss-Edler Preserve Co.....		2522, 2523, 2561
Sirup, Pancake drip:			Indiana Tomato Seed Co.....		2257
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....		2318	Keokuk Pickle Co.....		2423, 2563
Sirup, Polar bear brand:			McMechen Preserving Co.....		2167
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....		2085	National Pickle & Canning Co.....		2311, 2312, 2423, 2521, 2563, 2607
Sirup, Scudder's Canada:			Neosho Canning Co.....		2461
Scudder Syrup Co.....		2473	Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co.....		2608
Sirup, Sorghum:			Schwabacher Bros. & Co.....		2148
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....		2080, 2471	Van Lill, S. J., Co.....		2176, 2351
Sirup, Squirrel brand table:			Tomato paste:		
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co.....		2231	Kansas Canning Co.....		2487
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co.....		2231	Philadelphia Pickling Co.....		2456
Sirup, Wedding breakfast cane and maple sugar:					(suppl. to 1744)
Farrell & Co.....		2205	Tomato pulp:		
Sirup, White clover drips:			Cooke Shanawolf Co.....		2214
National Mfg. Co.....		2542	Crothersville Canning Co.....		2233
Sirup, Wild forest brand:			Foot, D. E., & Co.....		2442
Johnson, F. N., Co.....		2330	Gypsum Canning Co.....		2119
Sorghum, Loverin's:			Kirby, D. C.....		2635
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....		2471	Knightstown Conserve Co.....		2120, 2124
Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sorghum.)			Martin & Lehr.....		2322
Spinach:			Philadelphia Pickling Co.....		2496
Farren, J. S., & Co.....		2206	Seneca, S. J.....		2508
Squirrel brand table sirup:			Seymour Canning Co.....		2233, 2612
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co.....		2231	Summers, Chas. G., & Co.....		2555
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co.....		2231	Tomato sauce:		
Stock feed. (See Feeds.)			Da Prato, Angelo.....		2127
Strawberries, Preserved:			Gross, Ignatius.....		2637, 2642
Malcolm, J. B., & Co.....		2163	Tomatoes:		
Morey Mercantile Co.....		2163	Assau, W. F., Canning Co. (Inc.).....		2197
Strawberry-apple preserves:			Berkman, Aaron.....		2245
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....		2397	Farren, J. S., & Co. (Inc.).....		2174
Strawberry extract. (See Extract, Strawberry.)			Roberts Bros.....		2067, 2202
Strawberry jelly. (See Jelly, Strawberry.)			South Lebanon Preserving Co.....		2300
Strawberry oil. (See Oil, Strawberry.)			Van Lill, S. J., Co.....		2245
Succotash:			Tonka and vanilla extract. (See Extract, Tonka and vanilla.)		
Augusta Canning Co.....		2212	Turpentine:		
Sugar butter:			Bang, Charles.....		2506
Kellogg Manufacturing Co.....		2573	Barclay Naval Stores Co.....		2507
Kellogg-Birge Co.....		2588	De Forest, S. V. B.....		2507
			Emaus, C. C.....		2507

FOODS—Continued.

Turpentine—Continued.		N. J. No.	Vinegar compound, Apple:		N. J. No.
Southern States Turpentine Co.....		2450	Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.....		2158
U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil Co.....		2109	Violet extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Violet.)		
Vanilla extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Vanilla.)			Walnuts, Chinese:		
Vanilla jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Vanilla.)			Castle Bros.....		2562
Vanilla and tonka extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)			Wedding breakfast cane and maple sugar sirup:		
Vinegar:			Farrell & Co.....		2205
Amazon Vinegar & Pickling Works.....		2553	Wheat:		
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.....		2524, 2545	Lull, Charles R.....		2125
Central City Pickle Co.....		2220, 2236	Metzler, Claudius E.....		2125
Curry, Brown, Snyder Co.....		2645	Mueller, E. B., & Co.....		2125
Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co.....		2185, 2530, 2532	Wheat bran:		
Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co.....		2603	Dunlop Milling Co.....		2378
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co.....		2093, 2399	Whistles, Chocolate (candy):		
Henning, William, Co.....		2083	Hawley & Hoops.....		2358
Hughes, R. M., & Co.....		2388	Hoops, Herman L.....		2358
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works.....		2576	Hoops, Herman W.....		2358
Morgan-Abbot-Barker Co.....		2505	Hoops, William F.....		2358
New England Vinegar Works.....		2514	White clover drips:		
Ohio Cider Vinegar Co.....		2464	National Mfg. Co.....		2542
Place, M. H. & M. S.....		2170, 2492	White fish:		
Rhode Island Vinegar Mfg. Co.....		2595	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.....		2063
Rowse, A. E.....		2514	White lake fish:		
Ryrie, George M., & Co.....		2545	Dickman, O. H., & Co.....		2412
Sapovitz, Abraham.....		2595	Wild cherry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)		
Schloss Crockery Co.....		2061	Wild forest brand sirup:		
Sperber, A. E.....		2595	Johnson, F. N., Co.....		2330, 2332, 2333
Spielman Bros. Co.....		2469, 2472, 2474	Wintergreen extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Wintergreen.)		
Union Vinegar Co.....		2611	Wintergreen oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Wintergreen.)		

BEVERAGES.

Absinthe:		N. J. No.	Berry Spring lithia water:		N. J. No.
Arrow Distilleries Co.....		2403	Berry Spring Lithia Water Co.....		2585
Ale:			Blackberry cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Blackberry.)		
Washington Brewery Co.....		2605	Blackberry flavored juice:		
Apple base:			Mihalovitch Co.....		2056
Cotton States Fruit Products Co.....		2574	Brandy:		
Apple brandy. (<i>See</i> Brandy, Apple.)			Cropper, Francis, Co.....		2449
Apricot cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Apricot.)			Brandy, Apple:		
Atlas carbonated soda (beer):			Old Spring Distilling Co.....		2253
Bachman, H. E.....		2182, 2183, 2184	Brandy, Peach:		
Wheeling Specialty Co. :		2182, 2183, 2184	Moyses Bros.....		2066
Bavarian malt extract:			Burgundy wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Burgundy.)		
Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co.....		2258	Carbonated soda, Atlas (beer):		
Imperial Brewing Co.....		2258	Bachman, H. E.....		2182, 2183, 2184
Kansas City Breweries Co.....		2258	Wheeling Specialty Co.....		2182, 2183, 2184
Beer:			Champagne. (<i>See</i> Wine, Champagne.)		
Evansville Brewing Association.....		2640	Cherry cordial, Wild. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Cherry, Wild.)		
Monumental Brewing Co.....		2073	Cherry, Wild, phosphate:		
New Orleans Brewing Co.....		2620, 2621	Spencer, L. G.....		2115
Terre Haute Brewing Co.....		2613	Thompson Phosphate Co.....		2115
(Beer) Atlas carbonated soda:			Cherry, Wild, stock:		
Bachman, H. E.....		2182, 2183, 2184	Crown Cordial & Extract Co.....		2304
Wheeling Specialty Co.....		2182, 2183, 2184	Chicory:		
Beer, Dove brand:			Muller, E. B., & Co.....		2058
Gerst, William, Brewing Co.....		2227	Chicory and coffee compound:		
Beer, Lithia:			Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.....		2180
Suffolk Brewing Co.....		2543	Chocolate, Soluble:		
Beer, Pilsener style:			Hance Bros. & White.....		2348
Obermeyer & Liebmann.....		2229	Cider:		
Beer, Temperance:				2656
Wheeling Specialty Bottlery Co.....		2466	Keller-Lorenz Co.....		2589
Benedittina:			Traver, William, Co.....		2610
Bertin & Lepori.....		2405			

BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Cider, Grape:		Hiccure mineral water:	
Dunn, E. H., & Son.....	2615	Hiccure Mineral Water Co.....	2380
Claret wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Claret.)		Panabaker, P. F.....	2380
Cocoa:		Honey, gin, and orange:	
Hance Bros. & White.....	2348	Furst Bros.....	2239
Cocoa, Phillips' digestible:		Juniper berry gin:	
Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co.....	2186	Quinine Whisky Co.....	2519
Coffee:		Kafeka:	
Aragon Coffee Co.....	2179	Blanke, C. F., Tea & Coffee Co.....	2493
Arndt, Christian.....	2128	Koko:	
Bleecker, Rutger & Co.....	2455	Hance Bros. & White.....	2348
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.....	2210	Kummel:	
Guatemala Coffee Co.....	2433	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2309
Harrison, John W.....	2179	Mihalovitch Co.....	2138
Hinz, F. W., & Son.....	2250	La Margarita en Loeches water:	
Ouerbacher Coffee Co.....	2128	Schierer, Henry.....	2173
Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co.....	2128	Lithia beer:	
Stoffregan, Charles.....	2128	Suffolk Brewing Co.....	2543
Coffee and chicory compound:		Lithia Water, Berry Spring:	
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.....	2180	Berry Spring Lithia Water Co.....	2585
Cognac. (<i>See</i> Wine, Cognac.)		Malaga wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Malaga.)	
Cordial, Apricot:		Malt:	
Bastheim, A.....	2089	Crown Brewing Co.....	2626
Fisher, F. V.....	2089	Malt extract, Bavarian:	
Gottstein, M. & K.....	2089	Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co.....	2258
Cordial, Blackberry:		Imperial Brewing Co.....	2258
Bastheim, A.....	2137	Kansas City Breweries Co.....	2258
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2221	Malt nutritive:	
Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.).....	2193	Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn.....	2310
Fisher, F. V.....	2137	Malt tonic:	
Gottstein, M. & K.....	2137	Coburg, John L.....	2235
Hollander, Frances.....	2060	Mineral water, Hiccure:	
Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	2347	Hiccure Mineral Water Co.....	2380
Cordial, Cherry, Wild:		Panabaker, P. F.....	2380
Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	2347	Nutmalt:	
Cordial, Fruits and flowers:		Henderson Brewing Co.....	2520
Weideman Co.....	2094	Orange, Honey, gin, and:	
Cordial, Tom and Jerry:		Furst Bros.....	2239
Luyties Bros.....	2462	Orangeade:	
Crazy mineral water:		Cropper, Francis, Co.....	2448
Crazy Wells Water Co.....	2224	Orangeade sirup:	
Dove brand beer:		Blanke-Baer Chemical Co.....	2421
Gerst, William, Brewing Co.....	2227	Peach Brandy. (<i>See</i> Brandy, peach.)	
Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Phillips's digestible cocoa:	
Fruit juice:		Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co.....	2186
Daggett, F. L., Co.....	2071	Phosphate, Cherry, Wild:	
Fruits and flowers cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Fruits, and flowers.)		Spencer, L. G.....	2115
Gin:		Thompson Phosphate Co.....	2115
Bertin & Lepori.....	2405	Pilsener style beer:	
Corning & Co.....	2373	Obermeyer & Liebman.....	2229
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	2374	Red dragon seltzer:	
Gin, and orange, Honey:		Asquith, George D.....	2246
Furst Bros.....	2239	Scuppernong wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Scupper- nong.)	
Gin, Juniper berry:		Seltzer, Red Dragon:	
Quinine Whisky Co.....	2519	Asquith, George D.....	2246
Grape-all:		Shaco-Kauphy:	
Dunn, E. H., & Son.....	2615	Angell, S. H., & Co.....	2139
Grape cider:		Craven, McDonough.....	2139
Dunn, E. H., & Son.....	2615	Sirup, Orangeade:	
Grape juice:		Blanke-Baer Chemical Co.....	2421
Clarke, W. E., Co.....	2054	Sirup, Tamarind:	
Fredonia Wine Co.....	2054	Finora & Co.....	2052
Wilbur, Henry T.....	2054	Soda, Atlas carbonated (beer):	
Wilbur, Katherine C.....	2054	Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184
		Wheeling Specialty Co.....	2182, 2183, 2184

BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Whisky—Continued.	N. J. No.
Sprudel, West Baden, water:		Southern Distilling Co.....	2580
West Baden Springs Co.....	2634	Strasburger & Co.....	2557
Sun-ray water:		Wild cherry cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Cherry, Wild.)	
Sun-Ray Water Co.....	2481	Wild cherry stock:	
Tamarind sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Tamarind.)		Crown Cordial & Extract Co.....	2304
Temperance beer:		Wine, Burgundy:	
Wheeling Specialty Bottling Co.....	2466	Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.).....	2096
Temperine:		Wine, Champagne:	
Friedman, H.....	2569	Dubreuil, E., & Fils.....	2392
Laevison, A. M., & Co.....	2569	French-Italian Wines, Liquors, & Cordials Importing Co.....	2517
Tom and Jerry cordial:		Giachino, Joseph.....	2517
Luyties Bros.....	2462	Nectar Co.....	2638
Tonic, Malt:		Silverman, Simon.....	2632
Coburg, John L.....	2235	Wine, Claret:	
Vodka:		French-American Wine Co.....	2088
Bosak, Michael.....	2256	Ryckman, G. E., Wine Co.....	2401
Fulton Extract & Cordial Works.....	2166	Wine, Cognac:	
Katz, L. B.....	2225, 2349	Giachino, Joseph.....	2517
Russian Monopole Co.....	2225, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2349, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411	French-Italian Wines, Liquors & Cordials Importing Co.....	2517
Shulman, S.....	2252, 2254	Wine, Malaga:	
Water, Crazy mineral:		Brownsville Fruit Distilling Co.....	2652
Crazy Water Wells Co.....	2224	Buchman, Louis.....	2647
Water, La Margarita en Leeches:		Goldberg, I.....	2651
Schierer, Henry.....	2173	Wine, Malaga type:	
Water, Sun-ray:		Margulis, Abraham.....	2643
Sun-Ray Water Co.....	2481	Wine, Scuppernong:	
West Baden sprudel water:		Schmidt, jr., A., & Bro. Wine Co....	2404, 2447
West Baden Springs Co.....	2634	Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	2402, 2604
Whisky:			
Arey, D. L., Distilling Co.....	2557		
Atlantic Coast Distilling Co.....	2580		

DRUGS.

	N. J. No.	Bitter almond oil:	N. J. No.
Acetanilid tablets:		Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2377
Case, Ensley J.....	2188	Bitters, Fernet-extra:	
Case, George W.....	2188	Bertin & Lepori.....	2405
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2365	(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:	
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2395	Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2188	Bitters, Hamburg stomach:	
Weinkauff, Jacob.....	2188	Weideman Co.....	2094
Acetanilid and caffeine compound tablets:		Bitters, Lithauer stomach:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2366	Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207
Acetanilid and sodium tablets:		Bitters, Pale orange:	
Upjohn Co.....	2313, suppl. to 2313	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199
Anise oil:		Bitters, Pepsin magen:	
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2539	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2222
Anti-pain powders:		Caffein citrate tablets:	
Dexter, Charles H.....	2548	Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2365
Apples, Colocynth:		Caffein tablets:	
Peek & Velsor.....	2438	Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2395
Velsor, Joseph A.....	2438	Caffein and acetanilid compound tablets:	
Velsor, Joseph H.....	2438	Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2366
Beef, wine, and coca:		Cajuput oil:	
Case, Ensley J.....	2213	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	2147
Case, G. W.....	2213	Ungerer & Co.....	2544
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213	Cassia oil:	
Weinkauff, J.....	2213	Rockhill & Vietor.....	2072
Belladonna leaves:		Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2540
Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.....	2091	Vietor, Carl L.....	2072
Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:		Celery-vesce:	
Bennett Medicine Co.....	2106	Century Chemical Co.....	2565
Benzaldehyde oil:		Vanatta, James.....	2565
Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2377		

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Chewing gum. (<i>See</i> Gum, Chewing.)		Iodin, Tincture of:	
Cloves, Oil of:		Asquith, G. D.....	2444
Crandall Pettee Co.....	2476	Bronaugh, A. T.....	2426
Coca, Beef, wine, and:		Butler & Field.....	2463
Case, Ensley J.....	2213	Field, William C.....	2463
Case, G. W.....	2213	Krick, J. Louis.....	2424
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213	Morgan Bros.....	2425
Weinkauff, J.....	2213	Robey's Pharmacy.....	2431
Cold push treatment No. 12, Dr. Pusheck's:		Iron, Elixir:	
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117	Affleck, P. G.....	2428
Cold tablets:		Iron iodid sirup:	
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2394	Webster, William A., Co.....	2534
Colocynth apples:		Jamaica ginger essence. (<i>See</i> Ginger, Ja-	
Peck & Velsor.....	2438	maica, essence.)	
Velsor, Joseph A.....	2438	Lavender flowers oil:	
Velsor, Joseph H.....	2438	Horner, James B.....	2129
Coriander oil:		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2133
Horner, James B.....	2475	Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2541
Damiana:		Lavender oil:	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	2375	Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2535
Drug habit cure:		Linseed oil:	
Richie Co.....	2554	Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.....	2149
Stephens, J. L., Co.....	2511	Gatlin Manufacturing Co.....	2336
	(suppl. to 1891)	Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.....	2149
Eau de quinine hair tonic:		Litthauer stomach bitters:	
Reif, Charles, Co.....	2567	Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207
Elixir iron:		Marchand's peroxid of hydrogen:	
Affleck, P. G.....	2428	Drevet Manufacturing Co.....	2558
Essence, Jamaica ginger:		Monte Christo rum and quinine for the hair:	
Farris, W. S.....	2169	Edelstein, Albert.....	2321
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.....	2321
Fernet extra (bitters):		Nitroglycerin tablets:	
Bertin & Lepori.....	2405	Case, Ensley J.....	2188
Fernet-L-Branca (bitters):		Case, George W.....	2188
Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075	Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2365
Freckleleater:		Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2306
Baker-Wheeler Mfg. Co.....	2443	Milliken, John T., & Co.....	2059
Freckleleater Co.....	2443	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2188
Ginger, Jamaica, essence:		Upjohn & Co.....	2299,
Farris, W. S.....	2169		suppl. to 2299
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169	Weinkauff, Jacob.....	2188
Gum, Chewing:		Nux vomica tablets:	
American Chicle Co.....	2352	Case, Ensley J.....	2191
Gum tragacanth:		Case, G. W.....	2191
Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	2436	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2191
	(suppl. to 1881)	Weinkauff, J.....	2191
Hair, Rum and quinine for the:		Oil, Anise:	
Edelstein, Albert.....	2321	Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2539
Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.....	2321	Oil, Benzaldehyde:	
Hair tonic, Eau de quinine:		Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2377
Reif, Charles, Co.....	2567	Oil, Bitter almond:	
Hamburg stomach bitters:		Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2377
Weideman Co.....	2094	Oil, Cajuput:	
Headache capsules:		Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	2147
Fossett, E. S.....	2550	Ungerer & Co.....	2544
Freeman Pharmacal Co.....	2550	Oil, Cassia:	
Headache powders:		Rockhill & Vietor.....	2072
Dexter, Charles H.....	2548	Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2540
Headache tablets:		Vietor, Carl L.....	2072
Allaire, Woodward & Co.....	2578	Oil, Cloves:	
Peoria Pharmacal Co.....	2578	Crandall Pettee Co.....	2476
Hydrogen peroxid:		Oil, Coriander:	
Drevet Manufacturing Co.....	2558	Horner, James B.....	2475

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Oil, Lavender:		Rosemary flowers oil:	
Dodge & Olcott Co.....	2535	Horner, James B.....	2141
Oil, Lavender flowers:		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123
Horner, James B.....	2129	Rum and quinin for the hair:	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123	Edelstein, Albert.....	2321
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2541	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.....	2321
Oil, Linseed:		Salol tablets:	
Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.....	2149	Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2395
Gatlin Mfg. Co.....	2336	Sassafras oil:	
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.....	2149	Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2136
Oil, Rosemary flowers:		Sirup, Iron iodid:	
Horner, James B.....	2141	Webster, William A., Co.....	2534
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123	Sodium salicylate tablets:	
Oil, Sassafras:		Flint, Eaton, & Co.....	2365
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.).....	2136	Sodium and acetanilid tablets:	
Oil, Thyme:		Upjohn Co.....	2313,
Rockhill & Vietor.....	2518	suppl. to 2313	
Vietor, Carl L.....	2518	Stomach bitters, Hamburg:	
Opium, Tincture of, deodorized:		Weideman Co.....	2094
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2367	Stomach bitters, Lithauer:	
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2395	Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207
Orange bitters, Pale:		Stramonium leaves:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199	Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.....	2090
Pale orange bitters:		Strychnin:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199	Affleck, P. G.....	2428
Pepsin magen bitters:		Strychnin sulphate tablets:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2222	Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2395
Peroxid of hydrogen:		Thyme, Oil of:	
Drevet Mfg. Co.....	2558	Rockhill & Vietor.....	2518
Phenacetin tablets:		Vietor, Carl.....	2518
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2395	Tincture of iodine. (See Iodin, Tincture of.)	
Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment No. 12:		Tragacanth, Gum:	
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117	Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	2436
Quinin:		(suppl. to 1881)	
Affleck, P. G.....	2428	Wine and coca, Beef:	
Quinin sulphate tablets:		Case, Ensley J.....	2213
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2365	Case, G. W.....	2213
Quinin and rum for the hair:		Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213
Edelstein, Albert.....	2321	Weinkauff, J.....	2213
Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.....	2321	Witch-hazel:	
		Tunkhannock Distilling Co.....	2140
		Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's:	
		Bennett Medicine Co.....	2106

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2701.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Witch-Hazel. Decree of condemnation by default.
Product ordered destroyed.**

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WITCH-HAZEL.

On August 28, 1909, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels of witch-hazel remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Humiston, Keeling & Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 16, 1909, by the Tunkhannock Distilling Co., Tunkhannock, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "From Tunkhannock Distilling Company, Manufacturers of double distilled witch hazel, Tunkhannock, Pa."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it purported to be a preparation of witch-hazel, which is a drug and name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, when in fact it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity of witch-hazel as laid down in said United States Pharmacopœia in that it contained more than 15 per cent methyl alcohol, which is an ingredient not recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia as a constituent part of witch-hazel, and is an ingredient which rendered the said product poisonous and injurious to health. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation, and offered for sale under the name of another, to wit, extract of witch-hazel, which is a product recognized and defined in the United States

Pharmacopœia, when in fact it was not extract of witch-hazel as defined in the said Pharmacopœia, but another and different compound.

On January 8, 1910, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1913.*

2701



Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2702.

SUPPLEMENT TO NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1135.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Hall Baker Grain Co. Judgment of conviction by United States District Court reversed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. Information dismissed.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF NO. 2 RED WHEAT.

On September 13, 1911, the Hall Baker Grain Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., noted an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit from a judgment of conviction in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, upon an information charging shipment by said corporation, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 3, 1909, from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, of a carload of No. 2 red wheat which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded.

On August 19, 1912, the case having come on for hearing, said judgment of conviction was reversed and the case was remanded to the court below for a new trial, as will more fully appear from the following decision by said Circuit Court of Appeals before Sanborn and Hook, Circuit Judges (by Sanborn, Circuit Judge).

The defendant below, the Hall-Baker Grain Company, a corporation, engaged in the purchase and sale of grain at Kansas City, Missouri, was convicted of misbranding a carload of mixed wheat, No. 2 Red Wheat, and of adulterating the same by mixing other inferior wheat with it in violation of the Pure Food Act of June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 768, Sections 7 and 8, U. S. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1909, pages 1191, 1192. It attacks the judgment against it on many grounds, one of which is that there was no substantial evidence of the charges against it and the court below refused to instruct the jury, as it requested, to return a verdict in its favor.

The defendant was found guilty of misbranding under the second, and adulteration under the fourth, count of the indictment. The second count was based on these provisions of Section 8 of the Act. "That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded, * * * in the case of foods, first, if it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under, a distinctive name of another article; second, if it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser." And the second count charged that the mixed wheat was offered for sale by the defendant as No. 2 red wheat, and that it was labeled No. 2 red wheat, when it was in fact mixed wheat, so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof.

The fourth count was founded on this declaration of Section 7 of the Act, "That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated in the case of food, first, if any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength; second, if any substance has been substituted in whole or in part for the article; third, if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted; fourth, if it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed," and the fourth count charged that each of these things had been done to the carload of wheat. There was evidence tending to establish these facts: Kansas City, Missouri, was a grain market. There was a public elevator capable of containing one million bushels of wheat, operated by a corporation which had no interest in this transaction, which classified wheat purchased by the defendant and other dealers according to its quality and grade as it came to it and was inspected by the official Missouri inspectors and stored it in its various bins, so that wheat of the same grades or qualities went into the same bins and those of different grades and qualities into different bins. On receipt of orders from the owners of this wheat to ship out wheat of any grade, the elevator company loaded it out of the bin containing that grade of wheat into a car, that carload of wheat was then inspected by an official inspector of the State of Missouri and certified to be of the grade and character which he found and adjudged it to be. There were rules for this inspection that had been established pursuant to laws of the State of Missouri and the inspection was made by officers of the state. One of these rules was that No. 2 red wheat was "to be sound, well cleaned, dry, red winter wheat, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the measured bushel."

On April 3, 1909, the defendant agreed to sell five thousand bushels of No. 2 red wheat according to Missouri State inspection and Kansas City weights, to the Walker Grain Company at Fort Worth, Texas. On April 29, 1909, the elevator company, pursuant to an order from the defendant, loaded into a car forty-five thousand pounds of wheat which an official inspector of the State of Missouri inspected, adjudged and certified to be No. 2 red wheat, and caused this carload of wheat to be forwarded to the Walker Grain Company in Texas. No officer or employee of the defendant ever saw this load of wheat, or had anything to do with its shipment, except to order the Elevator company to ship a carload of No. 2 red wheat. There was an invoice of this wheat dated May 3, 1909, which stated that the Walker Grain Company bought of the defendant on April 3, 1909, this and another carload of "2 Red Wheat. * * * K. C. Wts. and Grades." No. 2 red wheat is a soft wheat containing not over 5 per cent of hard wheat, and soft wheat which contains from 20 per cent to 45 per cent of hard wheat is No. 2 or No. 3 mixed wheat, or some other grade of wheat, and the mixture of such a percentage of hard wheat with No. 2 red wheat depreciates its value in the southwestern markets. This wheat was delivered to the

consignee in Texas in the same condition that it was when inspected in Kansas City. When this load of wheat arrived in Texas it was inspected by a Texas inspector, a federal inspector and others, who found it to contain from 20 per cent to 45 per cent of hard wheat. They differed in their estimates of the percentage of hard wheat in it and in the grade of mixed wheat to which it belonged, but agreed that it was not No. 2 red wheat. It is impracticable to keep the crops of wheat of different farms separate in the transportation of and traffic in this article from the purchaser to the consumer, and it is generally bought and sold by official or established grades, according to the inspection of specified officers or persons. Such officers or persons sometimes differ in their judgments of the grades to which specific lots belong. Wheat generally contains some hard wheat and some soft wheat. Some wheat is very hard and some very soft. There are many degrees of hardness and of softness of wheat which pass imperceptibly into each other and there is no fixed and clear line of demarcation whereby all wheat may be indubitably separated into hard wheat and soft wheat. No other facts were disclosed at the trial which are material to the question before us.

The act for the violation of which the defendant was convicted is entitled "An Act for Preventing the Manufacture, Sale or Transportation of Adulterated, or Misbranded, or Poisonous, or Deleterious Foods, Drugs, Medicine and Liquors." This title and the act itself, when carefully read and considered, demonstrate the fact that the sole purpose of its enactment was (1) to protect purchasers from injurious deceits by the sale of inferior for superior articles and (2) to protect the health of the people by preventing the sale of normally wholesome articles to which have been added substances poisonous or detrimental to health. The clauses of the act under which the defendant was convicted were evidently enacted to prevent the injurious deceit of purchasers. But where, in the facts that were proved and that have been recited, is there any evidence of any intent to accomplish deceit, or of any violation of the provisions of this law?

The first charge was that the carload of wheat was offered for sale under a distinctive name of another article of food, to-wit, No. 2 red wheat, when it was in fact mixed wheat. The proof was that the defendant offered to sell and sold five thousand bushels, not of No. 2 red wheat, but of such wheat as under the laws of Missouri the official inspector of that state at Kansas City should decide and certify to be No. 2 red wheat, that it delivered the load of wheat in question pursuant to that contract and that this load of wheat was such wheat as under the laws of Missouri the official inspector of that state at Kansas City did adjudge and certify to be No. 2 red wheat. Concede that the inspector was mistaken and that the wheat was in fact mixed wheat. Nevertheless, it was the wheat which the Missouri inspector adjudged and certified to be No. 2 red wheat, and the wheat that he should so adjudge and certify and no other, whatever its actual grade, was the article the defendant offered to sell and sold. It was the undoubted right of the parties to this sale to make the Missouri official inspector the arbiter between them of the character and grade of the wheat in which they dealt and to make his decision and inspection an ineradicable term of its description. That they did, when they agreed that the wheat sold should be No. 2 red wheat according to the Missouri inspection, and as the defendant offered and sold no other, there was no evidence in this case that he offered one article under the distinctive name of another.

The second charge was that the wheat was labeled and marked No. 2 red wheat when it was in fact mixed wheat, so as to deceive and mislead the pur-

chasers thereof. But there was no evidence that it was ever labeled or marked at all. The government offered the invoice of the wheat in evidence, over the objection of the defendant, to prove a label, but this invoice contained a provision similar to that in the contract of sale to the effect that the wheat was to be governed by the Missouri grades, and the wheat had been already inspected and graded No. 2 red wheat by the official inspector several days before the invoice was issued. There was no evidence of any false labeling to deceive purchasers here.

The fourth count of the indictment charged (a) that other grades of wheat had been mixed with the wheat shipped so as to injuriously affect it, (b) that other grades of wheat had been substituted in part for the No. 2 red wheat pretended to be sold, (c) that a part of the No. 2 red wheat had been abstracted and a like quantity of wheat of inferior grade substituted and (d) that the wheat was mixed and packed with other grades of wheat whereby damage and inferiority was concealed. But, as has already appeared, the proof was conclusive that the wheat sold and delivered was the identical article offered for sale, to-wit, that wheat which under the laws of Missouri the official inspector of that state should and did adjudge and certify to be No. 2 red wheat. There was no evidence that any other grade of wheat was ever mixed with that wheat or substituted in part for it, or mixed or packed with it, or that any part of it had been abstracted. The proof was that on the order of the defendant the operator of the public elevator loaded it into the car, the official inspector tested it, adjudged and certified it to be No. 2 red wheat, it was hauled without mixing, abstraction, or substitution, to the consignee in Texas, where other inspectors found it to be mixed wheat, and there the evidence on this subject ceases. There was no evidence to sustain the conviction of this defendant on either count of this indictment.

The Act of Congress was not enacted to catch and punish merchants who are conducting their business by customary and approved methods with no intent to deceive purchasers, or to injure the public health for the mistakes of third persons over whom they have no control, nor for trivial errors of their own, which at first blush may seem to bring their action within the inhibition of the law, but by which in reality they violate neither its letter nor its spirit. Many other questions of law arose at the trial and were discussed by counsel at the bar. But the conclusion which has been reached renders it unnecessary to consider them, and because there was no evidence to sustain any of the charges in this indictment the judgment below must be reversed and the case must be remanded to the court below for a new trial, and it is so ordered.

On January 23, 1913, the information was dismissed on motion of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2703.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. F. J. Malloy. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.

MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On February 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against F. J. Malloy, Troy, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 8, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of Vermont, of a quantity of coffee which was misbranded.

The product was labeled: "Sultan Coffee, Choicest Mocha and Java. J. E. Malloy Coffee Roasting Company, Troy, N. Y." The label also bore a picture of an Indian.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed no evidence of the presence of either Java or Mocha, but it contained a large percentage of peaberry. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that, whereas it was represented by the label to have been a mixture of Mocha and Java coffee, it was not a mixture of said coffees but was of a character and composition wholly inferior to a mixture of Mocha and Java coffees and in fact and in truth contained a certain percentage of peaberries and by reason thereof said label was calculated and intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser of the product and said label was false and misleading in the particulars above enumerated.

On February 14, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1913.*

Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2704.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. One Barrel Mexican Vanilla Tonka Extract. Decree of condemnation. Product released on bond.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On February 5, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel of Mexican vanilla tonka extract remaining unsold in the original unbroken package in possession of the Creamery Dairy Co., San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the product had been shipped on January 6, 1909, by the Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Mexican Vanilla Tonka Extract, Made by the Hudson Mfg. Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, No. 3349." and above said label was stenciled "Mexican Vanilla Tonka," and the words "Extract" in large type, and a shipping tag on the head of the barrel so as to entirely cancel the word "Tonka."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance had been mixed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and, moreover, certain substances had been substituted in part for the true Mexican vanilla tonka extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was not true Mexican vanilla tonka extract as it purported to be, and as the barrel was labeled, but it was an imitation extract,

and the labeling of the barrel as containing Mexican vanilla tonka extract was misleading and false, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and was a willful misbranding within this Act and so as to offer the contents for sale as true Mexican vanilla tonka extract, but it was an imitation extract consisting of vanillin, 0.62 per cent; coumarin, 0.07 per cent; alcohol, 9.7 per cent; resin, traces; caramel, doubtful; and said article was an imitation and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another product.

On May 13, 1913, the said Hudson Manufacturing Co. having filed their answer claiming product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act. It was also ordered by the court that the product should be labeled "Imitation extract of vanilla."

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1913.*

2704



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2705.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Hudson Manufacturing Co. Information held insufficient by the court. Dismissed.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On December 30, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hudson Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 27, 1909, from the State of Illinois into the State of Texas, of a quantity of vanilla extract which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Hudson's Prime Vanilla Extract. Made by The Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, 0.58 per cent; coumarin, none; color, amyl alcohol test, caramel present; resins, small amount; lead acetate precipitate, small amount. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, vanillin, coumarin, and alcohol, colored with caramel, had been substituted wholly or in part for the vanilla extract, thereby reducing, altering, and injuriously affecting its quality and strength; and further in that a substance, to wit, a solution of vanillin, coumarin, and alcohol, colored with caramel, had been substituted in whole or in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of another article, to wit, pure vanilla extract, and for the further rea-

son that said product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure vanilla extract, and further in that it was invoiced and sold to the dealers as vanilla extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not vanilla extract but an imitation thereof, consisting of vanillin, coumarin, and alcohol, colored with caramel. (It will be noted that, while it was alleged in the information that coumarin was present in the product, the analysis showed that no coumarin was present.)

On February 7, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of not guilty to the information. On February 17, 1913, the case having come on for hearing, after argument by counsel, the court dismissed the information for insufficiency.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1913.*

2705

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2706.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Forty Cheeses. Order of destruction.

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On December 2, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 40 cheeses remaining unsold in original and unbroken packages, and in the possession of Snow & Bryan, Tampa, Fla., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each package of the product was marked in black pencil figures to indicate the weight of the cheese in each package.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the boxes containing the cheese did not contain the net weight of cheese that they purported to contain as indicated by pencil marks upon the sides of each of the boxes, and the said marking or said false weight was misleading and false, so as to deceive and mislead a purchaser of the cheese as to the actual net weight of cheese contained in each box. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the boxes contained a skim-milk production and were not properly so branded, and the absence of a brand thereon, denoting that the product was a skim-milk production and not cheese, was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser as to the actual article contained in said boxes.

Thereafter, the cheeses, having spoiled, were ordered destroyed by the court, and as no claimant appeared for the property the court dismissed the libel on March 12, 1912.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1913.*

F. & D. No. 2261.

I. S. Nos. 1521-c, 1522-c, 1525-c, 1526-c, 1527-c.

Issued February 21, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2707.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling Works. Plea of nolo contendere.
Fine, \$25.**

ADULTERATION OF ICE CREAM.

On March 31, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling Works, a corporation, Clifton Forge, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, during the month of September, 1910, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Virginia into the State of West Virginia, of five consignments of ice cream which was adulterated. Consignment No. 1 was labeled: "5 Gal. V. Caramel Cream. Train No. 13, Date 20 To Cranberry Fuel Co., Prosperity, W. Va. From Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling Works, Wholesale Manufacturers, Clifton Forge, Va. Ice Cream Dept." Consignment No. 2 was labeled: "5 Gal. V. Cream Train No. 13 Date 20 To Dunlop Coal & Coke Co., Dunlop, W. Va. From Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling Works, Wholesale Manufacturers, Clifton Forge, Va. Ice Cream Dept." Consignment No. 3 was labeled: "5 Gal. V. Cream Train 13, Date 21 To New River Collieries Co., Sun, W. Va. From Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling Works, Wholesale Manufacturers, Clifton Forge, Va. Ice Cream Dept." Consignment No. 4 was labeled: "5 Gal. V. Cream Train No. 13, Date 21 To Davis Confectionery Co., Beckley, W. Va., From Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling Works, Wholesale Manufacturers, Clifton Forge, Va. Ice Cream Dept."

Consignment No. 5 was labeled: "5 Gal. V. Cream Train No. 13, Date 21, To Sandage Bros., McDonald, W. Va. From Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling Works, Wholesale Manufacturers, Clifton Forge, Va. Ice Cream Dept."

Analyses of samples of the product from the different consignments by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) (A) Bacteria per cc after three days on plain agar at 25° C., 2,160,000,000; *B. coli* per cc, 10,000; streptococci per cc, 10,000; (B) bacteria per cc after three days on plain agar at 25° C., 2,180,000,000; *B. coli* per cc, 100,000; streptococci per cc, 1,000,000. (Sample No. 2) (A) Bacteria per cc, after three days on plain agar at 25° C., 2,460,000,000; *B. coli* per cc, 10,000; streptococci per cc, 1,000,000; (B) bacteria per cc after three days on plain agar at 25° C., 1,920,000,000; *B. coli* per cc, 10,000; streptococci per cc, 100,000. (Sample No. 3) Bacteria per cc, after three days on plain agar at 25° C., 100,000,000; *B. coli* per cc, 1,000,000; streptococci per cc, 10,000,000. (Sample No. 4) Bacteria per cc, after three days on plain agar at 25° C., 500,000,000; *B. coli* per cc, 10,000,000; streptococci per cc, 10,000,000. (Sample No. 5) Bacteria per cc, after three days on plain agar at 25° C., 1,270,000,000; *B. coli* per cc, 100,000,000; streptococci per cc, 1,000,000. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On June 23, 1911, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, after the submission of evidence and argument by counsel, a charge was delivered to the jury, in part as follows, by the court (McDowell, J.):

The court instructs the jury that although they may believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that some part of the cream in question was putrid, filthy or decomposed, yet the defendant cannot be convicted and must be acquitted if any of the ingredients of said cream was purchased by the defendant under a guaranty, as provided in the Act of June 30, 1906, and said constituent or ingredient was without the knowledge of defendant filthy, putrid or decomposed, and the fault of the ice cream was solely due thereto without fault or neglect of the defendant, and if there is a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury upon the evidence as to whether or not the condition of such ingredient was the sole cause of fault of the ice cream, they should acquit the defendant.

The court instructs the jury that if they believe beyond a reasonable doubt from the evidence that the defendant company delivered for shipment and caused to be transported in interstate commerce an article of food, as alleged in the information, said article of food purporting to be ice cream, as therein alleged, and that said article of food consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, they should find the defendant guilty, unless the jury further believes that the defendant has established by the evi-

dence in the case that the filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance in said article of food was caused entirely and solely by a constituent of said article of food which was put into it by said defendant company, and that said constituent was received by said company from some one under a guaranty, as provided in the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and that said constituent did not become adulterated within the meaning of said Act after becoming the property of the defendant, and that said defendant did not know that said constituent was adulterated within the meaning of said Act.

And the court further instructs the jury that the defendant's want of knowledge that said article of food consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance would not excuse it from liability in this case.

Thereupon the jury retired and after due deliberation announced to the court that they were unable to agree upon a verdict.

On February 19, 1913, the defendant company withdrew its former plea of not guilty and entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

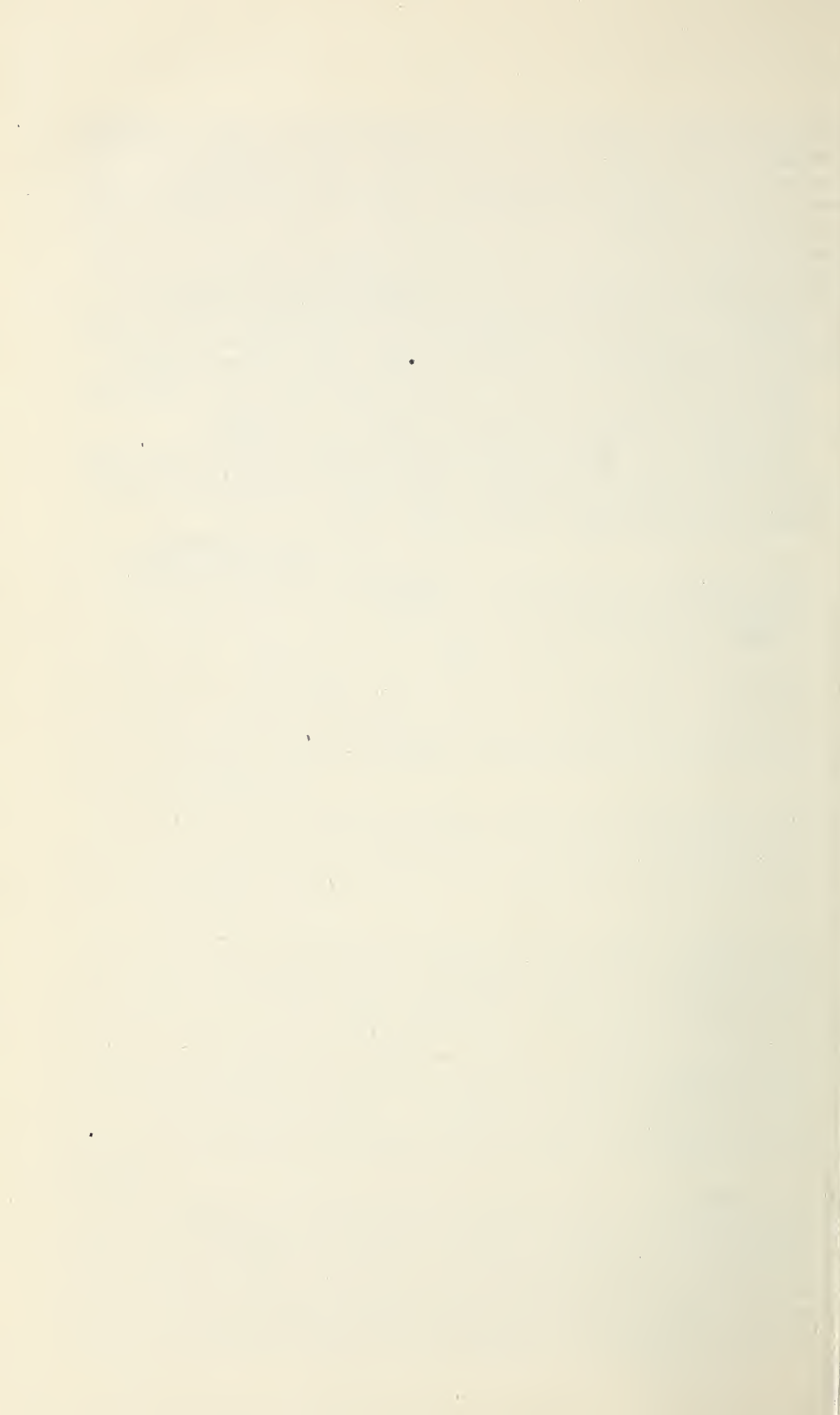
C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1913.*

2707





Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2708.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Herman Luhring. Tried to a jury. Verdict guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

At the May, 1911, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Herman Luhring, Cold Springs, Ind., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 9, 1910, from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "French Bros.-Bauer Co. Herman Luhring."

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it contained an excessive number of bacteria, including members of the *B. coli* group, indicating that it was filthy, putrid, and decomposed. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On December 4, 1911, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2709.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Buckhorn Lithia Water Co. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended on payment of costs.

MISBRANDING OF LITHIA WATER.

On October 2, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Buckhorn Lithia Water Co., a corporation, Henderson, N. C., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 10, 1910, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Georgia of a quantity of so-called Buckhorn Lithia Water which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Note the marvelously quick effect on the kidneys. Buckhorn Lithia Water. This water has the highest scientific endorsement as a cure for catarrh of stomach or bowels, constipation and indigestion. Beneficial in all fevers especially typhoid. It gives the quickest relief in all uric acid troubles, thick or discolored urine, stone in bladder, pain in urinating. It cures kidney and bladder troubles, sciatica, rheumatism and gout. Trade Mark Registered. Buckhorn Lithia Water Co., Henderson, N. C. Analysis Grns. per U. S. Gal. Silica 1.592 Iron and aluminum (Oxides) .157 Calcium bicarbonate 9.698 Magnesium bicarbonate 2.566 Lithium bicarbonate 4.706 Potassium chloride .058 Sodium chloride .612 Sodium Sulphate .344 Sodium bicarbonate .379 20.112 * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Ions (parts per million): Phosphoric acid (PO_4), trace; metaboric acid (BO_2), very faint trace; silica (SiO_2), 29.73; sulphuric acid (SO_4), 2.20; carbonic acid (CO_3), 0.00; bicarbonic acid (HCO_3), 137.50; nitric acid (NO_3), 0.22; nitrous acid (NO_2), 0.00; chlorin (Cl), 6.50; bromin (Br), 0.00; iodine (I), 0.00; iron (Fe), 0.08; calcium (Ca), 30.99; magnesium (Mg), 4.74; potassium (K), 0.62; sodium (Na), 12.05; lithium (Li), 0.04; ammonium (NH_4), 0.04; total, 224.71. Hypothetical combination (parts per million): Ammonium chlorid (NH_4Cl), 0.12; lithium chlorid (LiCl), 0.24; potassium chlorid (KCl), 1.18; sodium nitrate (NaNO_3), 0.30; sodium chlorid (NaCl), 9.33; sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4), 3.25; sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3),

26.48; magnesium bicarbonate ($\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$), 28.52; calcium bicarbonate ($\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$), 125.31; ferrous bicarbonate ($\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$), 0.25; silica (SiO_2), 29.73; total, 224.71. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the package and label bore statements, designs, and devices regarding the water and the ingredients and substances therein contained which were false and misleading; the statement of the label "Lithia Water" being misleading, deceptive, and false in that the water did not contain enough lithium to give the therapeutic effect of lithia water; and the statement of the label, "This water has the highest scientific endorsement as a cure for catarrh of stomach and bowels, constipation and indigestion," was misleading, deceptive, and false, as it conveyed the impression that the product contained therapeutic properties capable of effecting a cure of all cases of the disorders and diseases mentioned therein, whereas in fact it did not contain substances with therapeutic effects capable of producing a cure in all cases of the disorders and diseases aforesaid; and further, the statement in the label, "It gives the quickest relief in all uric acid troubles, thick or discolored urine, stone in bladder, pain in urinating" was misleading, deceptive, and false, as it conveyed the impression that the said water possessed therapeutic properties capable of effecting the quickest relief in all uric acid troubles, thick or discolored urine, stone in bladder, and pain in urinating, whereas in fact it did not contain ingredients which would give the quickest relief in all uric acid troubles, thick or discolored urine, stone in bladder, or pain in urinating; and further, the statement in the label, "It cures kidney and bladder trouble, sciatica, rheumatism and gout," was misleading, deceptive, and false, as it conveyed the impression that the waters contained ingredients possessing therapeutic properties which would produce a cure in all kidney and bladder troubles, sciatica, rheumatism, and gout, whereas in fact the water did not contain ingredients possessing therapeutic properties adequate to cure all cases of kidney and bladder troubles, sciatica, rheumatism, and gout; and further, the statement and analysis in the label, "Lithium bicarbonate 4.706 grns. per U. S. Gal.," was misleading, deceptive, and false for the reason that the quantity of lithium present in the water was much less than the amount stated upon the label aforesaid.

On December 19, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence upon payment of the costs, it appearing that there was no intention on the part of the defendant to violate the statute.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2710.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 20 Drums of Coffee. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond.

MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On or about March 6, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Nevada, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 drums of coffee remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Reno Grocer Co., a corporation, Reno, Nev., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about January 14, 1911, by the Thomson Taylor Spice Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Nevada, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "M. & J. B. Roasted coffee" "KO 50 pounds Packed for Reno Grocer Company, Reno Nevada."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the drums of the product purported and represented the contents thereof to be a blend of Mocha and Java coffee, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product contained no Mocha or Java coffee.

On June 17, 1911, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the Reno Grocer Co., claimant, should be fined in the sum of \$25, with costs, and that the product should be released to said claimant, which had executed a good and sufficient bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2711.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Acme Extract & Chemical Works, Edwin G. Eckert, Proprietor.
Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$10 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

At the May, 1911, term of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, the United States Attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in said court an information against the Acme Extract & Chemical Works, Edwin G. Eckert, proprietor, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 15, 1910, from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of vanilla extract which was adulterated. The product was unlabeled but was invoiced and sold as "Extract vanilla."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, 0.51 per cent; coumarin (Leach test, positive), 0.22 per cent; resins, 0.02 per cent; alcohol by volume, 40.32 per cent; total solids, 9.41 per cent; sucrose, 5.77 per cent; non sugar solids, 3.64 per cent; caramel, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it purported to be and was sold as and for an article made from the vanilla bean, a well-known article of commerce, which said flavor is in the trade usually denominated as "Vanilla extract", and said product did not contain the flavoring of the real vanilla bean, but was artificially flavored and adulterated with what is known as vanillin and coumarin, which are chemical compounds, and not products of the real vanilla bean, and was therefore adulterated in that it was intended to and led purchasers to believe that they would obtain the real vanilla extract or flavor when, as a matter of fact, the product was not vanilla extract, but was a compound and adulterated imitation thereof as aforesaid, substituted therefor so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality.

On October 24, 1911, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2712.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Three Barrels Shredded Cocoanut. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered destroyed.

ADULTERATION OF COCOANUT.

On May 17, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of three barrels of shredded cocoanut, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of M. Blumenfield, doing business under the trade name of Savannah Bag Co., Savannah, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on May 8, 1911, by I. Dorfman & Son, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was unlabeled except for initials "H L."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, rancid cocoanut, in a condition unfit for food within the intent and meaning of section 7, paragraph 6, defining adulteration of food, in the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, entitled the Food and Drugs Act, vol. 34, U. S. Stat. L., chap. 3915.

On September 14, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2713.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

**U. S. v. 140 and 35 Boxes Pepper. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture.
Goods released on bond.**

MISBRANDING OF PEPPER.

On or about July 19, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 140 and 35 boxes, each containing 96 cans of pepper remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Jewel Tea Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on June 1, 1911, by Farrington & Whitney, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Net 4 Oz Jewel Brand Spices—Pepper—Put up for Jewell Tea Co. Chicago—8 doz 1-4 Cans." (On packages) "Net 4 Oz Jewel Brand Spices—Pepper—put up for Jewel Tea Co. Chicago."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above and the statements contained on the labels were false and misleading in that they purported to state the contents of the packages in terms of weight and measure, to wit, that the packages contained 4 ounces of pepper, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not contain 4 ounces of pepper but a much less amount, to wit, 3 ounces of pepper. (While it was alleged in the libel that the retail packages contained only 3 ounces of pepper, equivalent to a shortage of 25 per cent, actual examination of 144

retail packages showed an average shortage of only 3.58 per cent, indicating that the average amount of pepper contained in each package was 3.86 ounces.)

On March 27, 1913, the said Jewel Tea Co., claimants, having admitted the allegations in the libels, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be surrendered and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

2713



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2714.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Four Barrels of Condensed Milk. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered sold or released on bond.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CONDENSED MILK.

On July 26, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of four barrels of so-called condensed milk remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the product had been shipped on July 11, 1911, by Charles H. Walter, Jr., & Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Franklin County Creamery and Condensed Milk Co. Confectioner's Stock. No. Bangor, N. Y."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold as condensed milk when, in truth and in fact, it was not condensed milk but a skimmed milk product, a valuable constituent, namely, cream, having been partially abstracted therefrom. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, that is to say, it was offered for sale as condensed milk when, as a matter of fact, it was made from skimmed milk.

On March 13, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United

States marshal after marking and branding the same as a skimmed milk product. In lieu thereof, it was further ordered by the court that the product should be delivered either to said consignor or to the consignee, the American Bread & Baking Co., Richmond, Va., upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$200 by either, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

2714



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2715.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF CHOCOLATE CIGARS.

On October 24, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 16, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado of a quantity of chocolate cigars which were adulterated. The product was labeled: "100 L-W Chocolate Cigars. No. 7321 Guaranteed by the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Manufactured for Chas. W. Lee, Wholesale Confectioner."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Arsenic as As_2O_3 (modified Gutzeit), parts per million, 4.0; arsenic as As_2O_3 (Marsh), parts per million, 4.0. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained arsenic in the proportion of 4 parts per million, which arsenic so contained in the said product was deleterious and detrimental to health.

On March 29, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2716.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Fitzpatrick Drug Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs.

MISBRANDING OF PHOENIX DIARRHOEA MIXTURE AND PHOENIX SEMINOLA HAIR RESTORER.

On October 28, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fitzpatrick Drug Co., a corporation, Helena, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 19, 1911, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Tennessee, of quantities of so-called Phoenix Diarrhoea Mixture and Phoenix Seminola Hair Restorer, which was misbranded. The products were labeled: (Diarrhoea mixture, on carton) "Phoenix Diarrhoea Mixture—Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 2933. Fitzpatrick Drug Co." (On bottle) "Phoenix Diarrhoea mixture. Phoenix Mfg. Co., Helena, Arkansas." (Hair restorer, on carton) "Phoenix Seminola Hair Restorer—Phoenix Mfg. Co. Sole Proprietors, Helena, Arkansas." (On bottle) "Seminola Hair Restorer—Prepared only by Phoenix Mfg. Co., Helena, Ark."

Analyses of samples of the products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Diarrhoea mixture: Alcohol (not declared on label), 19.00 per cent; solids (grams per 100 cc), 13.296; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.163; specific gravity at 25° C., 1.0318; sugar, present; chloroform, absent; alkaloid, present; capsicum, absent or not present in appreciable amount; this mixture

does not correspond to Dr. Squibb's Mixture as given in the National Formulary. Hair restorer: Alcohol (not declared on label) in first bottle, 8.5 per cent; alcohol (not declared on label) in second bottle, 7 per cent; sulphur free, in first bottle opened (grams per 100 cc), 0.445; sulphur free, in second bottle opened (grams per 100 cc), 17.9907; lead, in first bottle opened, in solution, calculated as $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (grams per 100 cc), 0.0708; lead in first bottle, not in solution, calculated as above (grams per 100 cc), 0.0362; lead, in second bottle opened, in solution, calculated as above (grams per 100 cc), 0.1008; lead, in second bottle opened, not in solution, calculated as above (grams per 100 cc), 0.5070; alkaloid, giving a test for quinine or quinidine (grams per 100 cc), not over 0.0056; bay rum, by odor, present. Misbranding of the products was alleged in the information for the reason that each of them contained alcohol and morphine as follows, to wit, one product was a hydro-alcoholic liquid, containing morphine, 0.0066 gram in 50 cc of the product, and sugar; codein indicated; alcohol, 19 per cent; solids in 100 cc, 13,296 grams; and ash in 100 cc, 0.0163 gram; that the other product contained a hydro-alcoholic preparation, containing free sulphur, lead, cinchona, alkaloid, and bay rum, also about 8 per cent of alcohol.

On March 14, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

Prosecution in these cases was recommended upon the ground that the diarrhoea mixture failed to bear a statement showing the quantity or proportion of alcohol and morphine contained therein, and the hair restorer failed to bear a statement on the label showing the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2717.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Fruit Product Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CATSUP.

On April 30, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Fruit Product Co., a corporation, Los Angeles, Cal., alleging the sale by said defendant, on November 7, 1910, under a written guaranty, of a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The information alleged further that on or about November 10, 1910, the purchaser of the product, without having changed the same or the labels thereon, shipped a quantity of said product in the same containers in which it was received by the purchaser from the State of California into the State of Texas. The product was labeled: "Bodger's Best Tomato Catsup. Manufactured by Fruit Product Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Contains 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda to prevent Mould and Souring when open for use. Meat of the Tomato. Made from fresh fruit, white sugar and pure spices."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the presence of yeasts and spores, 140 per one-sixtieth cmm; bacteria, 160,000,000 per cc; molds in 80 per cent of the fields; traces of butyric acid, citric acid, 0.22 per cent, lactic acid, 71 per cent, indicating that it contained decomposed tomatoes. The analysis also showed that the product contained no living organisms in 1 cc quantities. Adulteration of the product

was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Contains 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda" borne by the label was false and misleading in that the product contained a greater amount of benzoate of soda, to wit, three-tenths of 1 per cent.

On May 21, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

2717



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2718.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. 20 Dozen Bottles Peroxide of Hydrogen. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product ordered destroyed.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

On December 19, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 dozen bottles of peroxide of hydrogen remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Lemon & Wheeler Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 5, 1911, by the Duosep Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported in interstate commerce from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Duosep Household Peroxide of Hydrogen: pure, potent, harmless. For preservative purposes this bottle contains one grain of Acetanilide. Duosep Household Peroxide is issued to supply the enormous demand for a Peroxide of Hydrogen meeting all the requirements of every usage at a moderate price. Household Peroxide is fifty times stronger or more efficient as a germ preventive or destroyer than Carbolic Acid and is not poisonous. Its use is indicated in every department of the properly conducted home. For the nursey, toilet table, kitchen, laundry, and bath. A preventive against disease and a conservator of health. The original and only Peroxide of Hydrogen; accept no other package. Label registered in U. S. Patent Office. For sale

everywhere. Price 15 cents. Duosep Chemical Company, New York, Chicago, San Francisco."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it did not conform to the standard of strength prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia as hereinafter set forth. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, and in and by said label the product was described as peroxide of hydrogen, which said term or designation is synonymous with the term or designation "hydrogen dioxide", said hydrogen dioxide being an article recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia and required to contain "when freshly prepared about 3 per cent by weight of absolute hydrogen dioxide", whereas, in truth and in fact, the product contained 1.56 grams of hydrogen dioxide per 100 cubic centimeters.

On May 9, 1913, the Duosep Chemical Co., the Hydrox Chemical Co., and Lemon & Wheeler, claimants, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2719.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Fritz Thies. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1 and costs.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PEPPERMINT.

On April 30, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fritz Thies, as president and manager of the Fritz Thies Mercantile Co., a corporation, Denver, Colo., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 8, 1911, from the State of Colorado into the then Territory, now State, of New Mexico, of a quantity of peppermint which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Peppermint, Guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National and State Pure Food Laws. The Fritz Thies Mercantile Co."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.92962; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.055; oil of peppermint by precipitation, trace; oil by Howard's method, 0.18 per cent; alcohol, 52.3 per cent; methyl alcohol, none; dye, reaction of Naphthol Green B. S. & J. No. 398; odor and flavor indicate dilute alcoholic solution of oil of peppermint. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that alcohol and water and a coal-tar dye, namely, Naphthol Green B, had been mixed with said product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that alcohol and water and said coal-tar dye had been substituted in part for peppermint, and

for the further reason that said product had been colored with said coal-tar dye, whereby the inferiority of the article was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, peppermint. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels on the outside of the packages of the product were false and misleading, and so worded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the product was pure peppermint extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure peppermint extract, but on the contrary was a dilute alcoholic solution, artificially colored, containing only a trace of peppermint.

On May 27, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$1 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2720.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Charles Stern & Sons. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ORANGE WINE.

On April 4, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles Stern & Sons, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, doing business at Los Angeles, Cal., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 10, 1911, from the State of California into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of so-called "Orange Wine" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On one end of barrel) "Charles Stern & Sons—Pure California Orange Wine—Guaranty legend Serial No. 1602—Wineville, Cal." (On other end of barrel) "69-51 Gall." (On tag) "Katharmon Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. From Charles Stern & Sons (Inc) California Wines and Brandies, Wineville, California."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity (15.6° C./15.6° C.), 1.0233; alcohol (per cent by volume), 18.09; solids (grams per 100 cc), 11.70; sucrose by Clerget (grams per 100 cc), 0.60; reducing sugar invert (grams per 100 cc), 9.18; per cent sugar in solids, 83.59; polarization direct temperature 20° C.—5.2° V.; polarization invert temperature 20° C.—6.0° V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.293; fixed acid, as citric (grams per 100 cc), 0.540; tartaric acid, present; oil of orange, none detected. Adulteration of

the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was invoiced and sold as orange wine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not wholly orange wine but another substance, to wit, ordinary fortified wine, had been substituted in part for the product, to wit, orange wine. Misbranding of the product was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Pure California Orange Wine," borne on the label, was false, misleading, and deceptive, for the reason that the product was not wholly orange wine but was a mixture of orange wine and ordinary fortified wine.

On May 20, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1913.*

2720



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2721.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Sidney Ross Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

MISBRANDING OF JAQUEQUINA.

On June 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Sidney Ross Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 7, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of California, of a quantity of Jaquequina which was misbranded. The product was labeled in the Spanish language, and the label translated into English was as follows: "Preparation for the relief and Cure of Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Painful Menstruation, Sciatics, etc. Is not a laxative. Contains no morphine or opium. The Sydney Ross Co., New York. See that upon each package appears this signature. C. B. Riker, Directions. Dose: Two or three pills; if these give no relief within an hour's time, take two more and repeat the dose every 6 or 8 hours if necessary. Between the ages of 5 and 10 yrs. give half doses. If preferred these pills may be pulverized and be taken in water, syrup or wine."

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
Acetanilid (per cent) -----	52.38	52.58
Caffein (per cent) -----	11.90	12.12
Acetanilid (grains per ounce) -----	229	230

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the package thereof failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained acetanilid in the proportion of about 230 grains per ounce.

On May 12, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

2721



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2722.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Sidney Ross Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

MISBRANDING OF JAQUEQUINA.

On June 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Sidney Ross Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 14, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of California, of a quantity of Jaquequina, which was misbranded. The product was labeled in the Spanish language and the label translated into English was as follows: "Preparation for the relief and cure of Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Painful Menstruation, Sciatics, etc. It is not a laxative. Contains no morphine or opium. The Sidney Ross Co., New York. See that upon each package appears this signature. C. B. Ricker, Directions. Dose: Two or three pills; if these give no relief within an hour's time, take two more and repeat the dose every 6 or 8 hours if necessary. Between the ages of 5 and 10 yrs. give half doses. If preferred these pills may be pulverized and be taken in water, syrup or wine."

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
Acetanilid (per cent)-----	51. 07	50. 88
Caffein (per cent)-----	11. 98	12. 14
Acetanilid (grains per ounce)-----	223	226. 6

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the package thereof failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained acetanilid in the proportion of about 223 grains per ounce.

On May 12, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

2722



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2723.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Rock Springs Distilling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.

MISBRANDING OF WHISKY.

On November 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Rock Springs Distilling Co., a corporation, Owensboro, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 29, 1911, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Texas, of a quantity of so called genuine sour mash whisky which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Hill and Hill Rock Springs Dist'g Co. Distillers, Owensboro, Ky. Ethyl Spirits, 99.89; volatile ethers, .05; Oak Tanin, .01; Extractive Matter, trace; Making total 99.99 Pure. We find it fully matured in fine boquet and rich aroma and perfectly pure, being free from all trace of fusel oil or any other deleterious substance, this whiskey is especially adapted for medicinal purposes. B. Heller & Company, By Benjamin Heller, Ph. D. The above is a true copy of a letter written to us without solicitation and is here reproduced by permission. Rock Springs Distilling Co."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Proof corrected 60° F., 99.8; solids (grams per 100 liters of 100 proof), 169.1; acids (grams per 100 liters of 100 proof), 64.9; esters (grams per 100 liters of 100 proof), 54.6; aldehydes (grams per 100 liters of 100 proof), 8.0; furfural (grams per 100 liters of 100 proof), 1.4; fusel oil (grams per 100 liters of 100 proof), 146; total color calculated to 100 proof (degrees, Brewer's scale, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cell Lovibond), 12.5; color in-

soluble in water, 80 per cent; color insoluble in amylic alcohol, 8 per cent; solids appearance, normal; residue, resinous. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, which label bore a certain false and misleading statement regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein, in that said product contained amylic alcohol and fusel oil and did not contain 99.89 per cent ethyl spirits, but contained much less than 99.89 per cent ethyl spirits, to wit only 50 per cent ethyl spirits. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements borne on the bottles and labels were false and misleading in that each of the bottles was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof to believe that the product contained no amylic alcohol or fusel oil and contained 99.89 per cent of ethyl spirits, whereas it contained amylic alcohol and fusel oil and did not contain 99.89 per cent of ethyl spirits, but contained much less than 99.89 per cent of ethyl spirits, to wit, only 50 per cent of ethyl spirits.

On April 23, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2724.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Long Syrup Refining Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.

MISBRANDING OF SARATOGA DRIPS.

On April 4, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Long Syrup Refining Co., a corporation, San Francisco, Cal., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 19, 1911, from the State of California into the then Territory, now State, of Arizona of a quantity of Long's Saratoga Drips which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Long's Saratoga Drips Manufactured by Long Syrup Refining Co. San Francisco, Cal. The contents of this package are composed of corn and cane syrup maple flavor guaranteed by Long Syrup Refining Co., under the Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 06 Serial No. 20599."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by drying, 70.17 per cent; non-sugar solids, 27.40 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 13.87 per cent; sucrose, by copper, 13.54 per cent; reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 28.90 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), 66.26 per cent; polarization direct temperature at 20° C., + 125.0° V.; polarization invert temperature at 20° C., + 106.6° V.; polarization invert 87° C., + 108.0° V.; ash, 0.52 per cent; volume, 900 cc. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the term "drips" appearing on the label was false and misleading, as it conveyed the impression that the product was a

high-grade product made entirely from cane sugar, whereas in fact it contained more than 50 per cent of commercial glucose (corn syrup); and was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead a purchaser into the belief that it was a high-grade syrup made entirely from cane sugar, whereas in fact it was a syrup composed for the greater part of a commercial glucose (corn syrup), the statement on the label as to the character of the product being made in such an inconspicuous manner as to convey practically no information as to its composition.

On May 19, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

2724



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2725.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Jones Bros., Castleman & Blakemore. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs.

MISBRANDING OF MOLASSES.

On July 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Jones Bros., Castleman & Blakemore, a corporation (now the Castleman Blakemore Co.), Louisville, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 31, 1911, from the State of Kentucky into the State of South Dakota—

(1) Of a quantity of kettle molasses which was misbranded. This product was labeled: "Gold Seal * * * Guaranteed Fancy Kettle Molasses. Torbitt & Castleman Branch. Jones Bros., Castleman & Blakemore, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky. 2½ lbs. Net Weight. This molasses has been clarified with sulphur and is in conformity with the Government ruling. Packed for Jewett Bros. & Jewett, Sioux Falls, S. D."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by refractometer, 74.04 per cent; nonsugar solids, 17.29 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 33.25 per cent; reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 23.50 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; polarization direct at 25° C., 26.65° V.; polarization invert at 25° C., -16.65° V.; polarization invert at 87° C., 0.0° V.; ash, 5.60 per cent; tin, none;

weight, 37½ ounces, 37 ounces, 35 ounces, average 36½ ounces. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, which said statement upon the packages or labels was false and misleading, regarding the weight of said product, in that each of the packages did not weigh as much as 2½ pounds net weight, but much less; and said statement was false and misleading in that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead a purchaser thereof to believe that the net weight of each of the packages, to wit, cans, was 2½ pounds, whereas, in truth and in fact, each did not weigh as much as 2½ pounds net weight, but much less; and said statement was false and misleading in that the product was in package form and the contents of the packages, to wit, cans, were stated in terms of weight, but not correctly stated, on the outside of each of the packages, in that the weight so stated was as follows, to wit, "2½ lbs. Net Weight," whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the cans did not weigh as much as 2½ pounds net weight, but weighed much less.

(2) Of a quantity of New Orleans molasses which was misbranded. This product was labeled: "5 Lbs. net wgt. Plantation Brand Pure New Orleans Molasses, packed for Jewett Bros. & Jewett, Sioux Falls, S. D. This molasses has been clarified with sulphur and is in conformity with the Government ruling."

Examination of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Solids by refractometer, 77.85 per cent; nonsugar solids, 19.57 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 30.45 per cent; reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 27.83 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; polarization direct at 25° C., 26.65° V.; polarization invert at 25° C., -13.0° V.; polarization invert at 87° C., 1.3° V.; ash, 6.42 per cent; tin, none; weight, 75.3 ounces, 79 ounces, 79.5 ounces, average, 77.93 ounces. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, which said statement borne upon each of the packages and labels was false and misleading regarding the weight of said product in that each of the packages, to wit, cans, did not weigh as much as 5 pounds net weight, but weighed much less than 5 pounds net weight, and said statement was false and misleading in that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof to believe that the net weight of each of the packages was 5 pounds, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of them did not weigh as much as 5 pounds net weight, but much less; and said statement was further false and misleading in that the product was in package form and the contents thereof were stated in terms of weight on each of them, but the weight of each was not correctly stated on the outside thereof in that the weight so stated

was as follows, to wit, "5 lbs. net wgt." whereas in truth and in fact, each of the packages, to wit, cans, did not weigh as much as 5 pounds net weight, but weighed much less than 5 pounds net weight.

On March 11, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

2725



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2726.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Farrington & Whitney. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

MISBRANDING OF BLACK PEPPER.

On June 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Farrington & Whitney (Inc.), doing business at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 5, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio of a quantity of black pepper which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On front and back label of can) "4 oz. net. Absolutely pure. Fisher's Famous (The Fisher Bros. Co. Choice Groceries) Black Pepper. Packed expressly for the Fisher Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio." (On two sides) "Our spices unsurpassed for purity, strength, flavor. Warranted absolutely pure."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Ash, 6.94 per cent; ash insoluble in 10 per cent hydrochloric acid, 1.76 per cent; crude fiber, 13.37 per cent; microscopical examination discloses no adulteration; average shortage 6 cans, 4 per cent. (Sample No. 2) Average shortage 24 cans, 4.16 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereon bore statements, designs, and devices regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in that said label stated that the weight

of the product was 4 ounces net, whereas, in truth and in fact, its weight was not 4 ounces net but was less than 4 ounces net. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the label represented that there was 4 ounces net of the product in the cans, whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not 4 ounces net of the product in the cans but less than 4 ounces net. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was in package form and the contents were stated in terms of weight or measure and were not correctly and plainly given in terms of weight and measure on the outside of the package in that the weight and measure stated was 4 ounces net, whereas, in truth and in fact, the package and can did not contain 4 ounces net but less than 4 ounces net.

On April 23, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

2726



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2727.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Western Wholesale Drug Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF PENNYROYAL.

On April 4, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Western Wholesale Drug Co., a corporation, Los Angeles, Cal., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 28, 1911, from the State of California into the State of Arizona, of a quantity of oil of pennyroyal which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "2 Pounds. Oil Pennyroyal. Poison Western Wholesale Drug Co. 237-243 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Cal."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9113; rotation at 25° C., + 22.8; refractive index at 20° C., 1.4765; solubility, not soluble in 2 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol, not clear in 50 volumes; ketones (as pulegone), by weight, 50.7 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of pennyroyal, and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity for oil of pennyroyal, as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, in that said Pharmacopœia requires that oil of pennyroyal should have a specific gravity of 0.920 to 0.935 at 25° C., and form a clear solution with 2 volumes or more of 70 per cent alcohol, whereas the product had a specific gravity of but 0.9113 at 25° C. and was insoluble in 2 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol.

On May 13, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

14307°—No. 2727—14



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2728.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. W. C. Wampler. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.

ADULTERATION OF DRIED APPLES.

At the June, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against W. C. Wampler, Mount Clinton, Va., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 23, 1911, from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of a product purporting to be dried apples which was adulterated. The product was labeled: (On shipping tag) "Shipped by W. C. Wampler P. O. Address Mt. Clinton, Va. Expressed from R. S. Jackson & Co. Produce Commission Merchants Eggs, Poultry, Butter No. 113 S. Charles St. Baltimore, Md: Reference:—The Maryland National Bank of Baltimore, Md."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 372 grams showed 26 worms, 9 flies, 1 beetle; whole sample worm-eaten and covered with excreta. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On June 3, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2729.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. R. B. McQuay. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.

ADULTERATION OF DRIED APPLES.

At the June, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against R. B. McQuay, Bowmans, Va., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, during the month of October, 1911, from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of dried apples which were adulterated. The product was labeled: (On shipping tag) "Shipped by R. B. McQuay P. O. address Bowmans, Va. Expressed from R. S. Jackson & Co. Produce Commission Merchant Eggs, Poultry, Butter No. 113 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 375 grams contained 19 worms; whole sample covered with excreta and worm-eaten; 350 grams contained 28 worms and 1 fly; whole sample worm-eaten and covered with excreta. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On June 3, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2730.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. J. F. Eckard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.

ADULTERATION OF DRIED APPLES.

At the June, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against J. F. Eckard, Edinburg, Va., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, during the month of October, 1911, from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of a product purporting to be dried apples which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "I Cooke & Sons Commission Merchants, 7 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md. J. F. Eckard, Bowman, Va."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 343 grams contained 3 beetles, 14 worms; many pieces dark; covered with excreta. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On June 3, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

F. & D. Nos. 3798, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3812, 3823, and 3824.

V. S. Nos. 578-d, 1530-d, 1531-d, 1532-d, 1534-d, 14983-c, 3777-d, 5521-d, 3274-d, 10063-d, and 14996-c.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2731.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Melville Liebenthal and Sylvester Liebenthal (Liebenthal Bros. & Co.). Plea of *nolo contendere*. Fine, \$200 on count 1 and \$50 on each of counts 2 to 19, inclusive, and costs. No penalty imposed on counts 20 and 21 of the information.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CREME DE VIOLETTE; MISBRANDING OF QUININE-WHISKEY; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BANANA FLAVOR CORDIAL; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF RUSKA NALIVKA OR CHERRY BRANDY; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VODKA; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TIGERO SLIVOWITZ OR WODKA; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF IMPERIO BLACKBERRY CORDIAL; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF APRICOT CORDIAL; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF RUSKA NALIVKA OR CHERRY CORDIAL; ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On October 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in 21 counts against Melville Liebenthal and Sylvester Liebenthal, trading under the firm name and style of Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about January 9, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Creme de Violette which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (Neck label) "Lenora—Lenora Exquisite". (Front label): "Lenora Exquisite Creme de Violette Compound Artificially Colored Lenora Exquisite". (Back): "Exquisite Quality". Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Coal-tar color, present; the color is a basic dye and corresponds to Methyl Violet B. (S. & J. 451) in shade,

manner of dyeing, reaction on wool, and other reactions. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the second count of the information for the reason that it was colored with Methyl Violet, an added deleterious ingredient which might render it injurious to health. Misbranding was alleged in the first count of the information for the reason that the statement on the label "Creme de Violette" was misleading and deceptive as it conveyed the impression that the article was a French product, whereas in fact it was of domestic manufacture. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser; the label being partly in the French language was such as to convey the impression that the product was of French origin, whereas it was of domestic manufacture.

(2) On or about February 25, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of quinine-whiskey which was misbranded. This product was labeled: (On bottles) "Day & Night Quinine-Whiskey A Compound Invigorating strengthening mellow beneficial". (Cut depicting waitress or nurse bearing a bottle upon a tray). "The Taste Lingers. Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O. Day & Night Quinine-Whiskey. The Taste Lingers. In producing our Quinine-Whiskey the object of the Producers was to have something that would be acknowledged by the Connoisseurs superior to any other similar article yet placed upon the market. Unusual precaution was therefore taken in the secret formula owned by us with the result that our Quinine-Whiskey is now regarded as the finest made by all dealers. In addition our Quinine-Whiskey possesses such excellent qualities that it is used by Adults as well as Children, and it has attained such a grand reputation that no home should be without it. In order to guard the public against the numerous and injurious imitations of our Day & Night Quinine-Whiskey, caution all persons to satisfy themselves before purchasing of its genuineness. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law, U. S. serial No. 2521." (Similar label in German.) Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9285; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.438; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.0020; alcohol (per cent by volume), 50.3; quinine, absent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the third count of the information for the reason that the statement on the label "Quinine" was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product contained quinine, whereas in fact no quinine was present therein, and for the further reason that it contained 50.3 per cent alcohol and the label on the package containing the sample failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of this substance which was present in the preparation.

(3) On or about April 21, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of banana flavor cordial which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Banana Flavor Cordial. Artificially colored. The contents of this bottle is of delicate flavor and splendid Body" (Neck label): "Exquisite Liqueurs. Superior Quality" (Reverse label): "Exquisite Quality." (On cap covering cork) "Special Bottling". (Foreign coat of arms.) (On shipping case): "Fruit Cordial—Banana Flavor. Exquisite Flavor. Exquisite Quality Liqueurs—U. S. Serial No. 2521—Guar- under the Nat. Pure F & D Law—Barret & Barret, St. Paul, Minn." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 20.96; reducing sugars direct, none; sucrose by copper (grams per 100 cc), 34.25; specific gravity at 15.6°/15.6° C., 1.10558; solids by evaporation in vacuum (grams per 100 cc), 34.35; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.10; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.006. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the fifth count of the information for the reason that an imitation banana flavor cordial had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine banana flavor cordial which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged in the fourth count of the information for the reason that the statement on the label, to wit, "Banana Flavor Cordial," was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine banana flavor cordial, whereas in fact it was an imitation banana flavor cordial, and for the further reason that it was an imitation banana flavor cordial, sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, banana flavor cordial, and for the further reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a cordial with a genuine banana flavor, whereas in fact it was a cordial with an artificial banana flavor.

(4) On or about April 29, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of Ruska Nalivka, or Cherry Brandy, which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Ruska Nalivka Kiebeckar Type—Cherry Brandy. A compound B N 111 Hebka. Appetizing, Satisfying, A 11 11 ETNHA BK YC 11 A. U. S. Serial No. 2521. Guaranty Legend." (On neck label) "Ruska Nalivka." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.1519; alcohol (per cent by volume), 10.77; solids (grams per 100 cc), 42.80; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.8; total sugar, after inversion (grams per 100 cc), 41.00; reducing sugar, direct (grams per 100 cc), 41.00; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.22; alkalinity

soluble ash (cc N/10 alkali per 100 cc), 19.0; P_2O_5 soluble in water (mg per 100 cc), 9.2; P_2O_5 insoluble in water (mg per 100 cc), 10.9; polarization, direct, at 20° C., undiluted, -48°V.; polarization, invert, at 20° C., undiluted, -48°V.; polarization, invert, at 87° C., 0; commercial glucose, none; salicylic acid, none; saccharin, none; benzoic acid (grams per 100 cc), 0.02; color, no anilin dye, appears to be natural. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the seventh count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation cherry cordial, flavored with benzaldehyde and colored with a coal-tar dye, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and, further, for the reason that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine cherry cordial which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged in the sixth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement "Cherry Flavor" appearing on the label was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine cherry flavor cordial, whereas in fact it was an imitation cherry cordial, flavored with benzaldehyde and colored with coal-tar dye; second, that the statement "Ruska Nalivka Cordial" was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine cherry cordial of foreign origin, whereas in fact it was an imitation cherry cordial of domestic manufacture; third, that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cherry cordial; fourth, that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine cherry cordial, whereas in fact it was an imitation cherry cordial, artificially flavored with benzaldehyde and colored with coal-tar dyes; fifth, that it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, of the country of Russia, whereas in fact it was of domestic origin; and sixth, that the guaranty legend appearing on the label thereof was false and misleading as the failure to give the name of the manufacturer conveyed the impression that the purity of the product was guaranteed by the United States Government, when such was not the case.

(5) On May 10, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of vodka which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Vodka Russian Style Brandy." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, 0.9331; alcohol (per cent by volume), 49.70; extract, 0.077 gram per 100 cc.; predominating flavor, caraway. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the eighth count of the information for the reason that an imitation vodka had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the

further reason that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the vodka which the label represented the article to be. Misbranding was alleged in the ninth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the label was false and misleading as it represented the product to be vodka, Russian style brandy, when in fact it was an imitation vodka; second, that said product was an imitation of vodka and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, vodka, Russian style brandy; third, that the label was branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was genuine vodka brandy, Russian style, whereas in fact it was an imitation vodka brandy; and, fourth, that it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, of the country of Russia, when in fact the same was of domestic origin.

(6) On or about May 10, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of ruska nalivka or cherry brandy which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Ruska Nalivka—Kiebecka Type—Cherry Brandy—A compound B N 111 H E B K A—Appetizing & Satisfying—A 11 11 E T N T H A B K Y C 11 A U. S. Serial No. 2521. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 9.02; solids (grams per 100 cc), 31.47; polarization, direct, -5.6° V.; benzoic acid (grams per 100 cc), 0.043; Mohler test, positive; alcohol precipitate (grams per 100 cc), 0.22; artificial color, Amaranth S. & J. No. 107; benzaldehyde (grams per 100 cc), 0.0418. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the tenth count of the information for the reason that an imitation cherry cordial, artificially colored and flavored, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the cherry brandy which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged in the eleventh count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement "Cherry Brandy," appearing on the label, was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine cherry brandy, whereas in fact it was an imitation cherry cordial, artificially colored and flavored; second, that the portion of the label in the Russian language conveyed the impression that the product was of foreign origin, whereas in fact it was of domestic manufacture; third, that the statement "Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law" was misleading and deceptive as said statement without the name of the guarantor conveyed the impression that the purity of the product was guaranteed by the Government of the United States when such was not the fact; fourth, that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit,

cherry brandy; fifth, that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine cherry brandy of foreign production, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation cherry brandy, artificially colored and flavored and manufactured in the United States; and, sixth, that it purported to be a foreign product, the portion of the label in the Russian language being such as to convey this impression, when in fact the same was a product of domestic origin.

(7) On May 10, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of Tigero slivowitz or wodka which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Tigero—Quality Superfine—Tigero Slivowitz—A compound—Hungarian style—Staropolska—Wodka—Smocazna—1—Przyjemna Do Picia—Old Country Style—Pleasant and wholesome to drink." (Strong claims of quality on back label.) Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Proof, 82.0; alcohol (per cent by volume), 41.0; total solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.235; total esters as ethyl acetate (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof), 59.0; color, caramel; color, insoluble in amyl alcohol, 68 per cent; higher alcohols as amyl alcohol (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof), 31.1. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the twelfth count of the information for the reason that an imitation brandy, colored with caramel, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the old Polish brandy, which the label represented the article to be. Misbranding was alleged in the thirteenth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the label in its entirety was false and misleading, as it represented the product to be an old Polish brandy of foreign origin, whereas in fact the same was an imitation brandy of domestic manufacture; second, that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, old Polish brandy; third, that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine old Polish brandy, whereas in fact it was an imitation brandy of domestic manufacture; and, fourth, that it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, of the country of Poland, whereas in fact it was of domestic manufacture.

(8) On or about May 10, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of blackberry cordial which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Imperio Blackberry Cordial. Imperio Blackberry flavored cordial—Contains harmless color. This delicious Blackberry Cordial is a compound which contains the very best ingredients obtainable, is refreshing as well as healthy and bottled under the direct supervision of cordial

experts." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0991; alcohol, 7.20 per cent; solids (grams per 100 cc), 30.69; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.21; polarization, direct, at 20° C., +11.36° V., invert, at 20° C., -6.24° V., invert, at 87° C., +2.12° V.; sucrose, 13.26 per cent; glucose, 1.30 per cent; benzoic acid as sodium benzoate, 0.069 per cent; color, Amaranth S. & J. No. 107, Orange I. S. & J. No. 85; benzaldehyde, none present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the fourteenth count of the information for the reason that an imitation blackberry cordial had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine blackberry cordial which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged in the fifteenth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement "Blackberry Cordial" on the label was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was genuine blackberry cordial, when in fact the same was an imitation of that article; second, that the label represented the article as a blackberry cordial made without the use of an artificial preservative, no mention of such preservative being made on the label, whereas in fact the same contained 0.069 per cent of benzoate of soda, an artificial preservative; third, that it was an imitation blackberry cordial sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, blackberry cordial; and, fourth, that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine blackberry cordial, containing no artificial preservative, whereas in fact it was an imitation blackberry cordial, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye, and containing benzoate of soda, an artificial preservative.

(9) On or about May 22, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of apricot cordial which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: (On one end of barrel) "Cordial Apricot". (On other end of barrel) "Cordial Apricot—Sam. U. Irons—U. S. Gauger—18 Dist. Ohio—May 18, 1911 (Stamp H 1682522)—Containing no poisonous drug or other added poison Liebhenthal Bros & Co., Rectifiers & Wholesale liquor dealers—Cleveland, Ohio." (On tag attached to barrel) "From Liebhenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Distillers of Cordials Fruit Brandies and Liquors—To Joplin Merc. Co.—928 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity 15.56° C. (hydrometer), 1.105; alcohol, per cent by volume, 22.10; solids (by evaporation) (grams per 100 cc), 38.06; non-sugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 2.28; sucrose by Clerget (grams per 100 cc), 34.4; re-

ducing sugar as invert before inversion (grams per 100 cc), 1.38; polarization, direct, at 31° C., normal weight, 32.3° V.; polarization, invert, at 31° C., normal weight. —9.5° V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.015; lead acetate precipitate, very light, flocculent; methyl alcohol, none; esters as ethyl butyrate (grams per 100 cc), 0.10; glucose, none; tartrates, absent; color, caramel; esters (grams per 100 liters), 18.48; volatile acids (grams per 100 liters), 8.40. These results showed the product to be an imitation apricot flavored cordial. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the sixteenth count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation apricot flavored cordial, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine apricot cordial which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged in the seventeenth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement on the label thereof "Cordial Apricot" was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine apricot cordial, whereas in fact the same was an imitation apricot flavored cordial; second, that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, apricot cordial; and, third, that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a cordial of genuine apricot flavor, whereas in fact it was an imitation apricot flavored cordial.

(10) On or about July 18, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of ruska nalivka cordial, cherry flavored, which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: (On case) "Glass. This side up with care, contents 12 bottles J Simon & Sons, St. Louis, Mo. Ruska Nalivka Cordial—Cherry flavor." (On bottles) (Neck label) "Ruska Nalivka-ska Nalivka." (Principal label) "Ruska Nalivka KIEBCKS Type Cherry Cordial A compound BNI11 BEBKA Appetizing & Satisfying A 11 11 ET NTHABKYC 11 A Guaranteed by Liebethal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, under the National Pure Food Law, U. S. Serial No. 2521." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 8.98; solids, by specific gravity (grams per 100 cc), 37.89; sucrose by copper (grams per 100 cc), 0.86; specific gravity 15.6°/15.6° C., 1.13311; reducing sugars, direct (grams per 100 cc), 34.06; reducing sugars, invert (grams per 100 cc), 34.93; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 2.97; alkalinity water soluble ash (cc N/10 alkali per 100 cc), 21.4; glycerol (grams per 100 cc), 0.44; benzoic acid, as sodium benzoate (grams per 100 cc), 0.07; polarization, direct, at 20° C., —8.7° V.; polarization, invert, at 87° C., —0.4° V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.23; total P_2O_5 (mg. per 100 cc), 10.7; ester as ethyl

acetate (grams per 100 cc), 0.047; color, Amaranth S. & J. No. 107; benzaldehyde, present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the eighteenth count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation cherry cordial, flavored with benzaldehyde and colored with a coal-tar dye, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine cherry cordial which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged in the nineteenth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement "Cherry Flavor" appearing on the label was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine cherry flavor cordial, flavored with benzaldehyde and colored with coal-tar dye; second, that the statement "Ruska Nalivka Cordial" was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine cherry cordial of foreign origin, whereas in fact it was an imitation cherry cordial of domestic manufacture; third, that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cherry cordial; fourth, that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine cherry cordial, whereas in fact it was an imitation cherry cordial, artificially flavored with benzaldehyde and colored with a coal-tar dye; and, fifth, that it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, of the country of Russia, whereas in fact the same was of domestic origin.

(11) On or about July 27, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Florida, of a quantity of White Rose Maraschino Cherries which were alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "White Rose Maraschino Cherries. Contains Harmless Color and Preserved with 1/30 of 1% sulphur dioxide. Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O. Exquisite Quality Delicious Fruit. Especially prepared. Maraschino Cherries." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Weight, O. K.; benzoic acid (Mohler's test), positive; benzoic acid, 0.05 per cent; salicylic acid, negative; SO_2 , 0.054 per cent; nitrobenzole, negative; benzaldehyde, positive; artificial benzaldehyde (Leach test), positive; coal-tar color present, identified as Ponceau 3 R and Orange I; alcohol (per cent by volume), 0.32; remarks, cherries have a decided sour taste. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the twentieth count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, ordinary cherries flavored with benzaldehyde and artificially colored with coal-tar dyes, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and for the further reason that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine maraschino cherries,

which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged in the twenty-first count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement on the label "Maraschino Cherries" was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was genuine marasca cherries, preserved in maraschino liqueur or cordial, whereas in fact it consisted of ordinary cherries, packed in liqueur, flavored with benzaldehyde and artificially colored with coal-tar dyes; second, that said label represented the product to be genuine maraschino cherries, preserved only with one-thirtieth of 1 per cent of sulphur dioxide, whereas in fact it contained in addition to the preservative named a quantity of another artificial preservative, to wit, benzoate of soda, the presence of which was not declared on said label; and, third, that said label misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was genuine maraschino cherries, consisting of marasca cherries flavored with a liqueur or cordial prepared by fermentation from said cherries, whereas in fact it consisted of ordinary cherries, flavored with benzaldehyde and artificially colored with coal-tar dyes and preserved with benzoate of soda. It was also alleged in each count of the information that the offense therein described and set forth was committed by defendants subsequent to the commission by said defendants of offenses set forth and described in Case Docket No. 3492, in which they pleaded guilty on December 4, 1911.

On June 27, 1913, defendants entered pleas of nolo-contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$200 on the first count of the information and \$50 on each of counts 2 to 19, inclusive, aggregating \$1,100, and costs. No penalty was imposed on the twentieth and twenty-first counts of the information.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

F. & D. Nos. 3878, 3980, 4026, 4415, 4590, 4617, 4618, 4667.

I. S. Nos. 17020-c, 5526-d, 17080-c, 17081-c, 14942-d, 3252-d, 880-d, 881-d, 883-d, 19021-d.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2732.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Melville Liebenthal and Sylvester Liebenthal (Liebenthal Bros. & Co.). Plea of *nolo contendere* entered. Fine, \$50 on each of first, second, and third counts of information; \$40 on each of counts 6 to 15, inclusive, and costs. No penalty adjudged upon fourth and fifth counts of information.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WILD CHERRY BRACER; MISBRANDING OF FERNET-LENORA BITTERS; ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE AND CONCORD GRAPE JUICE; MISBRANDING OF COGNAC TYPE BRANDY; MISBRANDING OF DAMIANA; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CORDIALIZED PEACH BRANDY; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CORDIALIZED APRICOT BRANDY; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CORDIALIZED FIG BRANDY; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WILD CHERRY AND PEPSIN CORDIAL.

On April 4, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in 15 counts against Melville Liebenthal and Sylvester Liebenthal, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about March 1, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of bracer, wild cherry flavor, which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "L Lenora Bracer Wild Cherry Flavor Appetizing and Satisfying. A compound artificial flavor containing harmless color and less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda. Touching the spot Bracer Wild Cherry Flavor Straight or Mixed. Cherry Bracer as per T. D. 1645 Internal Revenue Department. The contents of this container re-

quires no revenue stamp." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

Solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	31. 26
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc)-----	3. 58
Total acids (cc N/10 alkali per 100 cc)-----	250. 0
Alcohol (per cent by volume)-----	9. 75
Sodium benzoate (grams per 100 cc)-----	.063
Reducing sugar as invert before inversion (grams per 100 cc)-----	8. 17
Sucrose by copper (grams per 100 cc)-----	19. 51
Ash (grams per 100 cc)-----	.155
Esters as ethyl acetate (grams per 100 cc)-----	.747
Tartaric acid (grams per 100 cc)-----	.75
Color, reactions of saffranine.	
Arsenic, none detected.	

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the first count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation cherry cordial, artificially colored and flavored and prepared from pomace wine as a base, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation cherry cordial, artificially colored and flavored and prepared from pomace wine as a base, had been substituted wholly or in part for the article which, from the label and brand thereon, purported to be a liquid of genuine cherry flavor. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the second count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "Wild Cherry Flavor," was false and misleading, in that it conveyed the impression that the article was a cherry product, whereas in fact it was an imitation cherry cordial, artificially colored and flavored, prepared from pomace wine as a base; second, that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Wild Cherry Flavor Compound;" and third, that the article was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine cherry product, whereas in fact it was an imitation cherry product, artificially colored and flavored.

(2) On or about September 21, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Fernet-Lenora Bitters which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On the main label) "Fernet-Lenora Bitters Extraordinary Fernet-Lenora is produced mainly from aromatic herbs and roots. It stimulates the appetite, aids digestion and fortifies the stomach against ill effects. Fernet Lenora is an excellent remedy for Indigestion, Malaria, Sea-Sickness and Anemia. It can be taken diluted with water, liquor, coffee or other liquids. The taste and aroma are pleasing and when mixed with Vermouth or Seltzer water it is a delicious beverage. This preparation is surprisingly efficient." (Same label in Italian) (On the lower label) "Fernet-Lenora. Alcohol thirty three per cent.

Contains harmless color. In producing Fernet-Lenora we have perfected a Bitters of unsurpassed quality and delicious taste, and have only attained an enviable reputation through its fine aroma, mellowness and rich flavor. The excellent qualities of Fernet-Lenora will always be maintained. — Fernet-Lenora.” Analysis of a sample of this product by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Alcohol, per cent by volume, 40.10; methyl alcohol, none; solids, 3.09 per cent; reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 0.49 per cent; reducing sugars as invert after inversion, 1.75 per cent; coal-tar color, none; alkaloids, none found. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the third count of the information for the reason that the name “Fernet” and that portion of the label in the Italian language was such as to mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was of foreign manufacture and origin, whereas the same was manufactured in the United States. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the principal label upon the product failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, said product showing about 40 per cent by volume of alcohol.

(3) On or about June 24, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of catawba unfermented grape juice which was alleged to have been misbranded. This product was labeled: “Lake Shore Brand Ohio Catawba Unfermented non-alcoholic Grape Juice Liebenthal Bros. & Co. Cleveland, Ohio. Preserved with sulphur dioxide (SO_2) being about .035 of one per cent due to the burning of sulphur in the storage casks. Vintage 1910.” Misbranding of the product was alleged in the fourth count of the information for the reason that the label borne on the product was misleading, in that it would deceive the purchaser into the belief that it had been manufactured by Liebenthal Bros. & Co. at Cleveland, Ohio, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not manufactured by Liebenthal Bros. & Co. at Cleveland as represented by the label.

(4) On or about June 24, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of Concord unfermented grape juice which was misbranded. This product was labeled: “Lake Shore Brand Ohio Concord Unfermented non-alcoholic Grape Juice Liebenthal Bros. & Co. Cleveland, Ohio. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906—Serial No. 124.” Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Reducing sugars as invert, 11.25 per cent; sucrose by Clerget, 0.60 per cent; polarization, direct, at 20°C ., -4.8°V .; polarization, invert, at 20°C ., -5.6°V .; ash, 0.19 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 2.34; alcohol by qualitative test, present. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the fifth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the label as above set forth was

misleading, in that it would deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was manufactured by Liebenhthal Bros. & Co. at Cleveland, Ohio, whereas in truth and in fact it had not been manufactured by Liebenhthal Bros. & Co. at Cleveland, Ohio; second, that the statement "Unfermented non-alcoholic" borne on the label was false and misleading, in that the product was not unfermented and non-alcoholic, but contained 2.34 per cent of alcohol by volume; and, third, that it was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled and branded "Concord Unfermented non-alcoholic Grape Juice," whereas in fact it was not unfermented non-alcoholic grape juice, but was a fermented alcoholic product containing 2.34 per cent of alcohol by volume.

(5) On or about October 12, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of cognac type brandy which was misbranded. This product was labeled: "Trade Mark Lenora Fine American Cognac Type Brandy With Grain Distillate Special Notice To prevent imitations Lenora bottles are netted and corks branded Lenora." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity ($15.6^{\circ}/15.6^{\circ}$ C.), 0.94289; alcohol (per cent by volume), 46.12; methyl alcohol, none; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.1779; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.009; esters, fixed, as acetic (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 20.3; aldehydes, fixed, as acetic (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 1.2; caramel, present; acidity as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.0096; fusel oil, none. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the sixth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the word "Cognac" borne by the label was false and misleading, in that by the style and manner of display of said word upon the label and by the prominence with which said word appeared upon the label in comparison with the other words upon the label it would carry the impression to the purchaser that the product was a cognac and the product of a foreign country, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not cognac and was of domestic manufacture; second, that the statement "Cognac Type Brandy" borne by the label was false and misleading, in that the product was not cognac type brandy, but was an imitation of cognac type brandy of domestic manufacture; third, that the product was an imitation cognac brandy and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cognac; and, fourth, that the product was so labeled and branded as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled and branded "Lenora Fine American Cognac," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not cognac, but was an imitation thereof, and the words "Type Brandy With Grain Distillate" were so inconspicuously placed on the label that they failed to correct the misleading impression conveyed by the words "Lenora Fine American Cognac."

(6) On or about May 11, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of damiana which was misbranded. This product was labeled: "High Grade Damiana Harmless Color Exquisite Alcohol 11 per cent." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 16.3 per cent; little or no damiana present. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the seventh count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "Alcohol 11 per cent," was false and misleading, in that it conveyed the impression that the product contained said amount of alcohol, when as a matter of fact it contained a greater amount of alcohol, 16.3 per cent, and second, that the statement "Damiana" borne on the label was false and misleading, in that it created the impression that the product contained a substantial amount of damiana, when as a matter of fact it contained insufficient material derived from damiana to warrant the use of said name. It was alleged in this count of the information that on December 2, 1911, said defendants entered a plea of guilty to a prior offense charged in the second count of cause No. 3492, and thereupon judgment of the court was entered and defendants were sentenced for the commission of said crime.

(7) On or about April 11, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of cordialized peach brandy which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Peach Brandy Cordialized Exquisite Fine Quality Fine Intoxicating Liquors Contents twenty-six oz. Alcohol thirty-one per cent." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, $15.6^{\circ}/15.6^{\circ}$ C., 1.0817; alcohol (per cent by volume), 30.30; solids (grams per 100 cc), 32.30; sucrose, by Clerget (grams per 100 cc), 11.34; reducing sugar as invert before inversion (grams per 100 cc), 20.41; polarization, direct, at 22° C., $+4.8^{\circ}$ V.; polarization, invert, at 22° C., -9.0° V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.01; color, caramel; acidity (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 11.1; esters (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 29.7; aldehydes (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 5.2; fusel oil (Mitchell's method) (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 17.2. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the eighth count of the information for the reason that an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the peach, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article represented upon the label and brand as above set forth. Misbranding was alleged in the ninth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement "Peach Brandy cordialized" borne on the label was false and misleading, as it created the impression that the product was a cor-

dialized peach brandy, whereas in truth it was not, but was an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the peach; and, second, that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that it created the impression that the product was a cordialized peach brandy, whereas in truth it was not so, but was an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the peach.

(8) On or about April 11, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of cordialized apricot brandy which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Apricot Brandy Cordialized Exquisite Quality Fine Intoxicating Liquors Contents twenty-six oz. Alcohol thirty-one per cent." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, 15.6°/15.6° C., 1.0766; alcohol (per cent by volume), 30.15; solids (grams per 100 cc), 30.58; sucrose, by Clerget (grams per 100 cc), 23.79; reducing sugar as invert before inversion (grams per 100 cc), 6.52; polarization, direct, - at 22° C., +20.1° V.; polarization, invert, at 22° C., -9.0° V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.01; color, probably Orange I; acidity (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 15.0; esters (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 61.9; aldehydes (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 2.8; fusel oil (Mitchell's method) (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 45.8. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the tenth count of the information for the reason that an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the apricot, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article represented upon the label and brand as above set forth. Misbranding was alleged in the eleventh count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement "Apricot Brandy Cordialized" borne on the label was false and misleading, as it created the impression that the product was a cordialized apricot brandy, whereas in truth it was not so, but was an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the apricot; and, second, that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that it created the impression that it was a cordialized apricot brandy, whereas in truth it was not so, but an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the apricot.

(9) On or about April 28, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of cordialized fig brandy which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Fig Brandy Cordialized Exquisite Quality Fine Intoxicating Liquors

Contents twenty-six oz. Alcohol thirty-one per cent." Analysis of samples of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, $15.6^{\circ}/15.6^{\circ}$ C., 1.0811; alcohol (per cent by volume), 32.20; solids (grams per 100 cc), 32.11; sucrose, by Clerget (grams per 100 cc), 31.20; reducing sugar as invert before inversion (grams per 100 cc), 1.47; polarization, direct, at 22° C., $+28.2^{\circ}$ V.; polarization, invert, at 22° C., -9.8° V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.01; acidity (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 8.7; esters (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 64.4; aldehydes (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 15.5; fusel oil (grams per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol), 26.6. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the twelfth count of the information for the reason that an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the fig, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article represented upon the label and brand as above set forth. Misbranding was alleged in the thirteenth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statement "Fig Brandy Cordialized" borne on the label was false and misleading, as it created the impression that said product was a cordialized fig brandy, whereas in truth it was not so, but was an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the fig; and, second, that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that it created the impression that the product was a cordialized fig brandy, whereas in truth it was not, but was an imitation product, artificially colored and flavored, containing neutral spirits from a source other than the fig.

(10) On or about December 12, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of wild cherry and pepsin flavored cordial which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "The contents of this bottle is of delicate flavor and splendid body. (Picture of Indian Chief and ripe Cherries) Indian Chief. Wild Cherry and Pepsin, Flavored Cordial. Entirely healthful to the system, and of most excellent and delicious flavor. Indian Chief Wild Cherry and Pepsin possesses a very fragrant and agreeable flavor and taste characteristic of Wild Cherry and Pepsin of good quality. The fine aroma, mellowness and rich flavor sustains our 'Chief Brand' of Wild Cherry and Pepsin in its eminent reputation. Not only does this excellent cordial distinguish itself by its fine flavor and aromatic odor above others generally used, but at the same time is a healthful stimulant and appetizer. Unusual precaution is taken in the manufacture of this article, which is produced with a secret formula, owned by us with the result that our 'Chief' Brand Wild Cherry and Pepsin is now regarded as the

finest made by all users, Healthful and appetizing. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law, U. S. Serial No. 2521. Indian Chief Wild Cherry & Pepsin." (Rest of this side label above set forth is in German, and is a translation into German of the label above quoted.) Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 8.50; methyl alcohol, none; solids (wine method) (grams per 100 cc), 27.33; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.94; sucrose (grams per 100 cc), 0.45; reducing sugars as invert before inversion (grams per 100 cc), 24.94; polarization, at 20° C., direct, -6.4° V., at 20° C., invert, -7.0° V., at 87° C., invert, 0.0; ash, 0.26 per cent; acid, 1.50; active pepsin, none; benzaldehyde (grams per 100 cc), 0.04; test for coal-tar color, positive; the reactions of the color on wool correspond to those of Amaranth; total tartaric acid (grams per 100 cc), 0.79. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the fourteenth count of the information for the reason that it was colored in a manner to simulate a product of wild cherry and thereby and by means of said coloring matter the inferiority of the article was concealed, said article being a hydro-alcoholic preparation containing sugar, alcohol, benzaldehyde, and coloring matter, and not containing any wild cherry. Misbranding was alleged in the fifteenth count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statements and expressions borne upon the label as set forth above as follows, to wit, "Wild Cherry," "Wild Cherry * * * Flavored" and "possesses a * * * flavor and taste characteristic of Wild Cherry," together with the picture of cherries upon the label, were false and misleading, in that they would mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product contained wild cherry, when in truth it did not contain wild cherry; and, second, that the label and brand upon the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the product, the amount of alcohol in said product being 8.50 per cent by volume.

On June 27, 1913, defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 on each of the first, second, and third counts of the information, and \$40 on each of counts 6 to 15, inclusive, of the information, aggregating \$550, with costs. No penalty was adjudged as to the fourth and fifth counts of the information.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2733.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Guy G. Major Co. Plea of *nolo contendere* to counts Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. Fine, \$150 and costs. Counts Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 *nolle prosequi*.

ADULTERATION AND ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF FEED MEAL.

On April 2, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in 12 counts against the Guy G. Major Co., a corporation, Toledo, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 17, March 29, August 31, November 16, November 25, and November 27, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of quantities of feed meal which was adulterated and alleged to have been misbranded. Each consignment of the product was labeled in substance as follows: "The Guy G. Major Company 100 lbs. Old Process Oil Meal—Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A., * * * For Drawback. (On the tag attached to said package) \$50 fine for using this tag second time. No. 2858 100 lbs., The Guy C. Major Co., of Toledo, Ohio, guarantees this Old Process Oil Meal to contain not less than 5.0 per cent of crude fat, 30.0 per cent of crude protein and to be compounded from the following ingredients; Flaxseed Product. W. J. Jones, Jr., State Chemist, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind. Not good for more than 100 pounds." Some of the bags were labeled 25 pounds instead of 100 pounds. On some of the bags was stamped "Milwaukee Bag Co." and on some of the tags attached to the bags appeared the following: "Order Guy G. Major Co., Winchester, Indiana. Notify Goodrich Bros., Hay and Grain Co., Winchester Ind."

Examinations of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Sample No. 1 "to be a linseed meal with at least 3 per cent of cottonseed meal; trace of cottonseed hulls and trace of rice hulls"; samples Nos. 2 and 3 to contain "at least 3 per cent of cottonseed meal in this linseed meal"; sample No. 4 "to be a linseed meal containing at least 5 per cent of cottonseed meal and small amount of some rice product and a trace of weed seeds"; sample No. 5 "to be a linseed meal containing cottonseed meal at least 10 per cent, a considerable amount of starch bearing tissues, a small amount of wheat starch, trace of rice hulls and trace of weed seeds"; sample No. 6 "to be a linseed meal containing at least 5 per cent of cottonseed meal and trace of starch, cottonseed hulls, and weed seeds". Adulteration of the product was alleged in counts Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed meal, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed meal, had been substituted in part for the article, to wit, flaxseed meal. Misbranding was alleged in the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth counts of the information for the reason that the statement on the label, as set forth above, to wit, "Old Process Oil Meal—Flax Seed product" was false and misleading in that it would mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was flaxseed meal, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of flaxseed meal and cottonseed meal. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Old Process Oil Meal—Flaxseed product", thereby purporting that it was flaxseed meal when as a matter of fact it was a mixture of flaxseed meal and cottonseed meal. (It will be noted that, whereas it was alleged in the information that the product was a mixture of flaxseed meal and cottonseed meal, examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it was largely a mixture of linseed meal and cottonseed meal.)

On April 2, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the charges of adulteration set out in the counts of the information, as above stated, and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs. The counts of the information charging misbranding of the product were nolle prossed.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2734.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. The Loewenthal-Strauss Co. Plea of guilty to second and fifth counts of the information. Fine, \$25 on each of said counts with costs. Remaining counts of the information nolle prossed.

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF GINGER CORDIAL; ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PEPPERMINT EXTRACT AND JAMAICA GINGER EXTRACT; ADULTERATION AND ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF WINTERGREEN EXTRACT.

On November 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in six counts against The Loewenthal-Strauss Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about May 25, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of ginger cordial which was misbranded and alleged to have been adulterated. This product was labeled: (On case) “. . . Monacco Brand Liqueurs Ginger Cordial . . .” (Main label) “Ginger Flavor Cordial.” (On bottle cap) “Monacco Liqueur Trade Mark The L S Co.” Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Capsicum, present; ginger, present in very small amount; caramel used as coloring agent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the first count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, capsicum, had been substituted wholly or in part for the article and, further, in that it was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged in the second count of the information for the reason that the following statements (on shipping case) “Ginger Cordial,” and (on bottle) “Ginger Flavor Cordial,” were false and

misleading because they deceived and misled the purchaser into believing that the product was a ginger cordial, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained added capsicum and was artificially colored with caramel and, further, in that it was labeled "Ginger Cordial" and "Ginger Flavor Cordial," thereby purporting that it was a ginger cordial, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained capsicum and was artificially colored with caramel.

(2) On or about October 28, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of extract of peppermint and extract of Jamaica ginger which were alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The extract of peppermint was labeled: "Monacco Brand—Trade Mark—The L. S. Co. Extract of Peppermint Compound Extra Strong." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry shows the following results: Specific gravity, 15.6°/15.6° C., 0.9308; alcohol (per cent by volume), 51.00; methyl alcohol, none; solids, 0.03 per cent; oil (per cent by volume) (by precipitation), 0.2; coal-tar color, present—Light Green S. F. Yellowish, and Naphthol Yellow S. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the third count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a solution containing little or no peppermint, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product was colored with an artificial light green dye in a manner whereby the color of genuine peppermint extract was simulated and the inferiority of the product as a dilute peppermint extract had been concealed. Misbranding was alleged in said third count of the information for the reason that the statements "Extract of Peppermint" and "Compound Extra Strong" were false and misleading as they conveyed the impression that the product was a genuine extract of peppermint of extra strength, whereas, in fact, the same was a dilute solution containing little or no peppermint and, further, for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being represented as peppermint, extra strong, whereas, in fact, it was a dilute solution containing little or no peppermint extract.

The extract of Jamaica ginger was labeled: "Monacco Brand—Trade Mark—L. S. Co. Extract of Jamaica Ginger Compound Extra Strong." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry shows the following results: Specific gravity 15.6°/15.6° C., 0.9416; alcohol (per cent by volume), 46.76; methyl alcohol, none; solids, 0.47 per cent; reducing sugars before inversion (grams per 100 cc), 0.13; reducing sugars after inversion (grams per 100 cc),

0.17; LaWall's test for capsicum, positive; Nelson's test for capsicum, positive; on dilution with water does not become cloudy, showing absence of oils that are found in a genuine ginger extract. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the fourth count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a dilute solution containing little, if any, ginger, fortified with capsicum, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that said substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine extract of ginger which the label represented the article to be. Misbranding was alleged in said fourth count of the information for the reason that the statement on the label, to wit, "Extract of Jamaica Ginger Compound Extra Strong," was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was an extract of Jamaica ginger extra strong, whereas, in fact, the product was a dilute solution containing little, if any, ginger, and fortified with capsicum. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a genuine extract of ginger of extra strength, whereas, in fact, it was a dilute solution fortified with capsicum and containing little, if any, ginger.

(3) On or about February 29, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of extract of wintergreen which was adulterated and alleged to have been misbranded. This product was labeled: "Monacco Brand The L. S. Co. Extract of Wintergreen Compound Extra Strong Formula Solution of Wintergreen 800 Parts Hydro-Alcoholic Solution 2000 Parts Trace of Harmless Color." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry shows the following results: Specific gravity, $15.6^{\circ}/15.6^{\circ}$ C., 0.9522; alcohol (per cent by volume), 39.80; methyl alcohol, none; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.144; oil (per cent by volume), (a) by saponification, 0.16, (b) by precipitation (Howard's method), 0.1; coal-tar color, present; color, Light Green S. F. Yellowish, Naphthol Yellow S. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the fifth count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a dilute extract of wintergreen artificially colored, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a substance had been substituted wholly or in part for the wintergreen extract which the article was represented to be, and, further, in that it was colored with an artificial green coloring matter in a manner whereby the color of genuine extract of wintergreen was simulated and the inferiority of the product as a dilute extract of wintergreen was concealed. Misbranding was alleged in the sixth count of the information for the reason that the statement on the label thereof, "Extract of

Wintergreen Compound Extra Strong," was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the article was a genuine extract of wintergreen of greater strength than the standard for such article, whereas, in fact, it was a dilute extract of wintergreen of less than the standard strength. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that it was represented as a genuine extract of wintergreen of greater strength than the standard article, whereas, in fact, it was a dilute extract of less than the standard strength and artificially colored so as to simulate genuine wintergreen extract.

On December 27, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the second and fifth counts of the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 on each of said counts, and costs. The remaining counts of the information were nolle prossed.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1913.*

2734



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2735.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. The Loewenthal-Strauss Co. Plea of guilty to first and third counts of the information. Fine, \$25 on each of said counts, with costs. Second and fourth counts of the information nolle prossed.

ADULTERATION AND ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF MONACCO BRANDY; ADULTERATION OF APPLE FLAVOR BRANDY; ALLEGED ADUL- TERATION OF APRICOT CORDIAL.

On December 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in four counts against The Loewenthal-Strauss Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about May 13, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Monaco brandy which was adulterated and alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "Monacco Brandy blend Cognac Type." (Case label) "Monacco Brand Liqueur Cognac." * * * Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Proof, degrees, 88.6; solids, 116.7; acids, total, as acetic, 5.4; acids, fixed, as acetic, none; esters, volatile, as acetic, 23.8; aldehydes, volatile, as acetic, 3.0; furfural, practically none; fusel oil (A-M by Tolman), 15.5; color (degrees, Lovibond 0.5-inch cell), 10; color (per cent insoluble in amyl alcohol), 100; paraldehyde test, positive. (Results are in parts per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol, except where otherwise indicated.) Adulteration of the product was alleged in the first count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a mixture of brandy and neutral spirits, not cognac or cognac type of brandy, had been substituted wholly or in part for the true cognac brandy which the article purported to be. Misbranding was alleged in the second count of the information for the reason that the statement on the label in promi-

ment type, "Brandy * * * Cognac * * *", was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression that the product was true cognac brandy, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of neutral spirits and brandy other than cognac, and said false impression was insufficiently corrected by the word "blend" in inconspicuous type below the word "brandy" and the word "type" in small print below the word "cognac" appearing on the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was true cognac brandy, whereas it was a mixture of neutral spirits and brandy other than cognac.

(2) On or about March 27, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of apple brandy which was adulterated. This product was labeled: (On commercial head of barrel) "Apple Brandy"; (On stamp end) "Brandy Apple Flavor 18th Ohio Dist. No. E-338452 Loewenthal-Strauss Co. Cleveland, O." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau showed the following results: Proof, degrees, 85.5; solids, 1.34; acids, total, as acetic, 10; esters, as acetic, 23; aldehydes, as acetaldehyde, 1.9; furfural, none; fusel oil (A-M. by $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$), 39; color (degrees, Lovibond 0.5-inch cell), 2.8; color (per cent insoluble in water), 18; paraldehyde test for caramel, positive; caramel, Marsh test, positive. (Results are in parts per 100,000 cc of 100 proof alcohol, except where otherwise indicated.) Adulteration of the product was alleged in the third count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, neutral spirits from a source other than the apple, had been substituted wholly or in part for the apple brandy which the article purported to be.

(3) On or about March 27, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of apricot cordial which was alleged to have been adulterated. This product was labeled: (On head of barrel) "Three Crown Apricot Cordial" (On stamp on other end of barrel) "Cordial Apricot Flavor 18th Ohio Dist. #E-338447—Loewenthal-Strauss Co., Cleveland, Ohio." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity $15.6^\circ/15.6^\circ \text{ C.}$, 1.0509; alcohol (per cent by volume), 13.96; solids, indirect (grams per 100 cc), 17.83; non-sugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.28; sucrose, by Clerget (grams per 100 cc), 15.10; reducing sugar, as invert (grams per 100 cc), 2.45; polarization, direct, at 25° C. , 56.5° V. ; polarization, invert, at 25° C. , -20.0° V. ; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.022; acid, as tartaric (grams per 100 cc), 0.15; volatile acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 0.002; Woodman and Newhall's test for caramel, positive; esters, as ethyl acetate (grams per 100 cc), 0.081; aldehydes, as acetaldehyde, trace;

furfurol, trace; fusel oil (grams per 100 cc), 0.0075; hydrocyanic acid (Prussian blue test), none; benzaldehyde (phenol test), none. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the fourth count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation apricot cordial made from diluted alcohol, sweetened, colored, and flavored, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine apricot cordial which the article purported to be.

On December 27, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the first and third counts of the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 on each of said counts, with costs. The second and fourth counts of the information were nolle prossed.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1913.*

2735

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Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2736.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Loewenthal-Strauss Co. Plea of nolo contendere to counts 1 and 2 of information. Plea of guilty as to counts 3 and 6. Fine, \$25 each on counts 1, 2, 3 and 6, with costs. Counts 4 and 5 nolle prossed.

MISBRANDING OF BITTERS; ADULTERATION AND ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF PEPPERMINT EXTRACT COMPOUND AND JAMAICA GINGER EXTRACT COMPOUND.

On May 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in six counts against the Loewenthal-Strauss Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about November 11, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Wisconsin, and on or about December 31, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of bitters which was misbranded. This product was labeled: (On the bottle) "Invented 1864 by Josef Loewenthal Berlin Melbourne Berlin Litt-hauer Stomach Bitters Bottled under the supervision of S. Loewenthal son of the sole inventor, Berlin, Germany. Medals awarded. 1896 1879 Berlin, 1891 6 Preise Melbourne 1880. * * *" (On the case) "Lithuanian Stomach Bitters invented 1864 by Josef Loewenthal Berlin Bottled under the supervision of S. Loewenthal son of the former proprietor and sole inventor, Berlin, Germany * * *." Analysis of a sample of the product shipped November 11, 1910, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 45.8; methyl alcohol, none; coal-tar dye, none found. Analysis of a sample of the product shipped December 31, 1910, showed the following results:

Alcohol, 45.56 per cent; non-volatile residue, 7.30 per cent; ash, 0.002 per cent; alkaloids, none detected; plant extractives, none detected; measure (average of four bottles), 552.5 cc. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the first and second counts of the information for the reason that the label and brands, as above set forth, were false and misleading in that they conveyed the idea and would deceive the purchaser thereof into the belief that the product consisted of ingredients manufactured in Germany, whereas, in truth and in fact, said ingredients were produced in the United States.

(2) On or about July 11, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New Mexico, of a quantity of peppermint extract compound which was adulterated and alleged to have been misbranded. This product was labeled: "Monacco Brand Extract of Peppermint Compound—Extra strong—Formula Solution of Peppermint 800 parts, Hydro-Alcoholic Solution 2000 parts, Trace of Harmless Color. Guarantee * * * 13057". Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, 15.6°/15.6° C., 0.9414; alcohol (per cent by volume), 46.24; methyl alcohol, none; solids (grams per 100 cc.), 0.052; oil (per cent by volume), by precipitation, trace; polarization of extract, 0.3° V.; coal-tar color, present; color, Light Green S. F. Yellowish; other color present, possibly vegetable, nature not determined. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the third count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, dilute alcohol containing but a trace of peppermint oil, had been mixed and packed therewith, in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, in that a substance, to wit, dilute alcohol containing but a trace of peppermint oil, had been substituted wholly for said article, and for the further reason that the product was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged in the fourth count of the information for the reason that the label and brand upon the product, as above set forth, was false and misleading, the product being labeled "Extract of peppermint compound," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a standard brand extract of peppermint compound but consisted of a dilute alcohol containing but a trace of peppermint oil.

(3) On or about July 11, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New Mexico, of a quantity of extract of Jamaica ginger compound which was adulterated and alleged to have been misbranded. This product was labeled: "Monacco Brand Extract of Jamaica Ginger Compound—Extra Strong." (Sticker on back of bottle) "Formula Solution Extract of Ginger 100 Parts, Solution Extract of Cayenne 5 parts, Hydro-Alcoholic Solution 1000 Parts, Trace Caramel." (Second sticker): "Guaranty Legend, Register

No. 13057." (Label on case): "Monacco Brand Liqueurs Ginger Extract. The L. S. Co." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity 15.6°/15.6° C., 0.9302; alcohol (per cent by volume), 52.16; methyl alcohol, none; solids (grams per 100 cc.), 0.447; LaWall's test for capsicum, positive; lead subacetate test for caramel, filtrate, colored. Extract on dilution with water remained clear. Showed absence of all but trace of oils and that product contained no genuine extract of ginger, the oils being absent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the sixth count of the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, capsicum, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, that a substance, to wit, capsicum, had been substituted in part for ginger in the product, and further, that said product contained caramel, a coloring matter, whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged in the fifth count of the information for the reason that the labels and brands on the product, as hereinbefore set forth, were false and misleading in that they would deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was an extra strong extract of Jamaica ginger, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a dilute extract of Jamaica ginger of less strength than the article commonly known as "ginger extract."

On December 27, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the first and second counts of the information and a plea of guilty to the third and sixth counts of the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 on each of said counts, aggregating \$100, with costs of \$28.41. The fourth and fifth counts of the information were nolle prossed.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2737.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. The Cordial Panna Co. Plea of guilty to count 1 of the information. Fine, \$25 and costs. Count 2 of the information nolle prossed.

MISBRANDING OF CORDIAL PANNA; ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF FERNET-L-BRANCA.

On January 20, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in two counts against the Cordial Panna Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about October 26, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of cordial panna which was misbranded. This product was labeled: "A. Alai" "Registered Trade Mark The Cordial Panna Co. Sole Producers Cleveland, Ohio. U. S. A. Esposizione Del Lavoro E. Dell Industria Noma. 1908 Aids Digestion—A sustaining Stimulating Auxiliary Food. Rich in all Nutritive Principles. Milk Cordial—Panna Cream A Health Tonic Guaranteed by Antonio Alai under the Food and Drug Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 34624 Vittorio Emanuele III Re D Italia Prepared by Professor Antonio Alai, Suterville, Pa. Esposizione Industrie Inventioni Moderno Milano 1909." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 27.72; solids (grams per 100 cc), 17.26; sucrose, Clerget (grams per 100 cc), 16.13; reducing sugars direct (grams per 100 cc), 0.48; polarization, direct, at 20° C., +16° V.; polarization, invert, at 20° C.,

—5.4° V.; nitrogen, 0.009 per cent; methyl alcohol, none; ether extract, 0.005 per cent; coal-tar color, present; color, non-amido sulphonated color and corresponds to Tartrazin. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the first count of the information for the reasons: First, that the statements "pazina", "milk", and "cream", taken in connection with the picture of a cow borne on the label, were false and misleading because they misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product contained milk and cream, when, as a matter of fact, it contained neither milk nor cream; second, that the statement "Rich in all nutritive principles" borne on the label was false and misleading inasmuch as the product was not rich in all nutritive materials, notably proteid and fat; third, that the statements "Esposizione Del Lavoro E Dell Industria Noma 1908 Esposizione Industrie Inventioni Moderno Milano 1909" borne on the label were false and misleading because they misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was a foreign product when, as a matter of fact, it was a domestic product; fourth, that it contained alcohol and the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of the said alcohol contained therein.

(2) On or about November 22, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Fernet-L-Branca which was alleged to have been misbranded. This product was labeled: "Leone Branca Fernet-L-Branca DI Leone Branca E. Comp. Milano, Genaio 15, 1911. Concessions A. A. Italia II Vergo genuino Fernet L. Branca d il solo tonico corobornate garantito del suo vere processo di moderna fabbricazione e sotto la giuridica sienza medica. Preparato dal Prof. Antonio Alai membro dell' accademia chimico Fisica Italiana, col segreto di vera formula di Leone Branca. E. sorprendente il suo effectto; preparato dal Prof. Antonio Alai e confermato con certificato congresso medico Europec Parigi 1909 e di 33 attestati delle piu Illustre personalita mediche, Onorato Da medaglia D'oro S M. II re'd'Italia una croce al merito due gran premi quattro diploma quattro medaglie d'oro due di Bronzo. A scanso di centraffazione ogni etichetta porta la firma Leone Branca Co., un altra etichetta per ante la stessa firma e posta sul collo della Bottiglia." (Likeness of a medal with the words "Professor Antonio Alai") (Another likeness of a medal with the words, "Vittorio Emanuele III Re D Italia") "Fernet-L-Branca Leone Branca Italy Cordial Panna Co. Sole Shipment Cleveland, Ohio United States Mexico Canada Cuba Porto Rico Guaranteed by Prof. Antonio Alai Licensee under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906 (Serial 34624)" (The words "Leone Branca" in imitation of hand writing across the label). Analysis of a sample of the product by said

Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 46.96; solids (grams per 100 cc), 6.954; reducing sugar direct (grams per 100 cc), 0.56; reducing sugars, invert (grams per 100 cc), 5.77; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.16; nitrogen (grams per 100 cc), 0.005; methyl alcohol, none. Misbranding of this product was alleged in the second count of the information for the reasons: First, that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, to wit, Fernet-L-Branca, a well-known foreign bitters; second, in that it contained alcohol and the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On February 28, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the first count of the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs. The second count was nolle prossed.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1913.*

2737





Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2738.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. The Max Glick Co. Plea of guilty to count one of information. Fine, \$25 and costs. Second and third counts of information nolle prossed.

ADULTERATION OF CONFECTIONERY.

On January 20, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in three counts against the Max Glick Co., Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about September 29, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of confectionery which was adulterated. This product was labeled: "Glick's 30 Lbs. Not assorted. Trade Famous Mark. Iced Nutty Fudge." "Glick's 30 Lbs. Famous Assorted Nutty Fudge." "Wilson Groc. Co., Peoria, Ill. Big 4." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Resinous coating, 0.16 per cent; iodine number of coating, 34.6; arsenic in coating as As_2O_3 , 7 parts per million; arsenic in candy, none; test for rosin in coating, negative.

(2) On or about October 11, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, of a quantity of confectionery which was alleged to have been adulterated. This product was labeled: "Glick's Italian Style Trade Mark Famous Vanilla Cream 100 s. Guaranteed by the Max Glick Co. under the food and drugs act passed Jun 30, 1906." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Product is coated with

shellac; alcohol, 0.006 per cent; iodoform test for alcohol in whole candy, positive; iodoform test for alcohol in candy after top had been cut off, positive; alcohol through whole candy and may have come from flavoring material; methyl alcohol, none; shellac, 0.09 per cent; iodine number (Hübl, 18 hours), 11.9; arsenic as As_2O_3 in shellac, 10 parts per million; arsenic in candy, 0.01 part per million; amount of As_2O_3 in daily ration, if daily ration contains as much arsenic as shellac, 26 milligrams, or over eight times maximum medicinal dose; polarization, direct, at 20°C ., $+121.2^\circ \text{V}$.; polarization, invert, at 20°C ., $+57.8^\circ \text{V}$.; polarization, invert, at 87°C ., $+70.0^\circ \text{V}$.; sucrose, 47.79 per cent; glucose (factor 163), 42.94.

(3) On or about October 13, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of confectionery which was alleged to have been adulterated. This product was labeled: "30 Tom & Jerry Glazed." (Inside cover) "Glick's Tom & Jerry Mfg. By The Max Glick Co., Cleveland, O." Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Arsenic (As_2O_3), parts per million in candy, 0.3; arsenic (As_2O_3), parts per million in coating, 12.5. Adulteration of the products was alleged in the information for the reason that they were articles of confectionery and contained a poisonous substance and ingredient deleterious and detrimental to health, to wit, arsenic.

On March 3, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the first count of the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs. The second and third counts of the information covering the shipments into the State of West Virginia and into the District of Columbia were nolle prossed.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1913.*

2738

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Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2739.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF LEMON.

On July 6, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 10, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of North Carolina, of a quantity of oil of lemon which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Sicilian Brand Oil Lemon. Super hand Pressed. Messina Essential Oil Co. Messina, Italy. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Inc. New York. 9-10-10."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 0.8567; rotation of original oil, 57.53; rotation of first 10 per cent distillate, 53.60; refractive index of original oil, 1.4736; refractive index of first 10 per cent distillate, 1.4712; refractive index of 10 per cent residue, 1.4900; total aldehydes as citral, 7.6 per cent; citral, 7.3 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 0.44. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances other than oil of lemon, to wit, among others, ethyl alcohol, had been mixed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and also certain substances other than oil of lemon, to wit, among others, ethyl alcohol, had been substituted in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above so as to

deceive or mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that the package, container, and label thereof bore a statement regarding such article and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, in that said label stated it was super hand pressed oil lemon, whereas in fact it was not super hand pressed oil lemon but was an adulterated and mixed product consisting in part of ethyl alcohol and other substances foreign to oil of lemon, and in that said article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, oil of lemon, whereas in fact it was not that article but was as last hereinbefore described, and otherwise differed from super hand pressed oil lemon.

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and on May 23, 1913, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1913.*

2739



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2740.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF SWEET ORANGE AND OIL OF LEMON.

On November 28, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 29, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of oil of sweet orange which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1 lb. Net Weight Importers and Manufacturers Purity and Strength Oil Orange Sweet Hand-Pressed Magnus and Lauer Essential Oils, Vanilla Beans and Chemicals. New York, N. Y., U. S. A. Guaranty Legend Serial No. 1245." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.8527; optical rotation, original oil at 20° C., +89.9°; optical rotation, first 10 per cent distillate at 20° C., +91.8°; refractive index, original oil at 20° C., 1.4724; refractive index, first 10 per cent distillate at 20° C., 1.4710; refractive index, 10 per cent residue, 1.4806; citral by Fuchsine sulphite method (total aldehydes), 2.07 per cent; citral by Hiltner method, 0.91 per cent; pinene test, negative; ethyl alcohol, present; refractive index of aldehydes at 20° C., 1.4443. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances other than oil of sweet orange, the exact nature of such added substances

being unknown, had been mixed with said article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and also certain substances other than oil of orange, to wit, among others, lemon terpenes, had been substituted in part for said article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that the package, container, and label of the article bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, in that said label stated that the article was hand pressed oil of orange, whereas in fact it was not so but was a mixed product consisting in part of oil of orange and of other substances unknown.

(2) On February 21, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Florida, of a quantity of oil of lemon which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oil Lemon. H. P. Magnus & Lauer, New York, U. S. A. 8 oz. Net Weight, U. S. Serial No. 1245. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard N. Y. N. M. & R." Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, $15.6^{\circ}/15.6^{\circ}$ C., 0.8560; refractive index, 20° C., 1.4740; optical rotation, 20° C., $+60.3^{\circ}$; boiling point, 79° C.; alcohol (per cent by volume), 0.85; refractive index of 10 per cent residue by vacuum distillation, 1.4891; citral (Kleber method), 7.14 per cent; the sample contained alcohol and a substance foreign to lemon oil. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance not wholly oil of lemon had been mixed and packed with it in such manner as to reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and also certain substances other than oil of lemon, to wit, citral derived from lemon grass, had been substituted in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that the container and label on the article bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, in that said label stated that it was oil of lemon, whereas in fact it was not oil of lemon, but a mixture of oil of lemon and citral, derived from lemon grass.

On May 23, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2741.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabce & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100.

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF THYME.

On January 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabce & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 11, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of oil of white thyme which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "M. & L. Manufacturers Purity & Strength Oil Thyme White. Magnus & Lauer Essential Oils Vanilla Chemicals. 92. Packed for Shipley Messingham Co. Pittsburg, Pa. 4 oz. Net weight. U. S. Serial No. 1245. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.8945; optical rotation, +11.7°; index of refraction, 1.4791; soluble in one-half volume of 95 per cent alcohol; not completely soluble in four volumes of 80 per cent alcohol; official phenol, absent; thymol, 11.0 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that the specific gravity was less than 0.9; its optical

rotation was greater than 3° ; it was not soluble in one-half volume of 80 per cent alcohol; and that the thymol contained therein was not as great as 20 per cent. (It will be noted that the analysis shows that the product was soluble in one-half volume 95 per cent alcohol, but was not completely soluble in four volumes of 80 per cent alcohol.)

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on May 23, 1913, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1913.*

2741

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Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2742.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF LEMON.

On February 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 27, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of oil of lemon which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Sicilian Brand Oil Lemon. Super Hand Pressed. Messina Essential Oil Co., Messina, Italy." "Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, 257 Pearl St., New York. Sole Agents for America." "Guaranty Legend, Serial No. 1245."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 15.6/15.6° C., 0.8544; refractive index, 20° C., 1.4735; optical rotation, at 20° C., +63.5°; boiling point, first fraction, 79° C.; alcohol, 0.60 per cent; iodoform and benzoic ester tests, positive; pinene, negative; refractive index 10 per cent residue of vacuum distillation (20° C.), 1.4855; aldehydes (a_s citral), Kleber method, 4.59 per cent; citral (Hiltner method), 5.7 per cent; residue from vacuum distillation and residual odor of oil resembled that of lemon grass. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance containing aldehydes from oil of lemon grass had been

substituted in part for the article, and in that a certain substance, to wit, aldehydes from oil of lemon grass, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, citral, had been in part abstracted. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that said label regarding the article, its substance and ingredients, was false and misleading, in that it would indicate that the product consisted of lemon oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not consist of lemon oil, but another product, consisting of aldehydes from oil of lemon grass and lemon oil.

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on May 23, 1913, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1913.*

2742



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2743.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SPEARMINT OIL.

On February 28, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 30, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of spearmint oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oil Spearmint Magnus & Lauer Essential Oils, Vanilla Beans and Chemicals. 92 Pearl St. New York, U. S. A. Packed Expressly for Bagby-Howe Drug Co. Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky. U. S. Serial No. 1245. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9038; optical rotation, +0.5°; insoluble in two volumes of 80 per cent alcohol; carvone, 41 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of spearmint, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of shipment and investigation, for oil of spearmint, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of said article was not stated on the bottle, box, and container of the article, although the standard of such article differed from that

determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the package and label of the product bore a statement regarding it, to wit, "Oil Spearmint," which was false and misleading, in that said statement would indicate that the product was a genuine spearmint oil, conforming to the standard for such article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was adulterated with a strongly dextro-rotary oil, similar to oil of lemon, reenforced with an oil containing dextro carvone, similar to oil of caraway.

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on May 23, 1913, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1913.*

2743



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2744.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF SASSAFRAS.

On February 28, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 21, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of North Carolina, of a quantity of oil of sassafras which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oil Sassafras, Natural. Magnus & Lauer, New York, U. S. Serial No. 1245."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 25/25° C., 1.0905; optical rotation, +0.480°; refractive index, 20° C., 1.5355; distills between 224–229° (uncorrected); phenols, trace; phenols and FeCl₃, dirty dark green; phenols odor, empyreumatic; no acids or saponification numbers. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of sassafras, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation and shipment, and although the standard of said article differed from that determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia for oil of sassafras, its standard of strength, quality, and purity was not plainly stated on the bottle, box, and container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for

the further reason that a substance, to wit, impure safrol, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a substance, to wit, impure safrol, had been substituted in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and package of the article bore a statement, to wit, "Oil Sassafras," which was false and misleading, in that said statement misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was genuine oil of sassafras, conforming to the standard of said article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of oil of sassafras and impure safrol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Oil Sassafras," borne on the label and package, was false and misleading because it misled and deceived the purchaser into believing that the product was genuine oil of sassafras, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of oil of sassafras and impure safrol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Oil Sassafras," said article by such label purporting to be genuine oil of sassafras, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of oil of sassafras and impure safrol.

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on May 23, 1913, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1913.*

2744



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2745.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF SWEET ORANGE

On November 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 30, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of oil of sweet orange which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oil Orange Sweet H. P. Magnus & Lauer. Packed expressly for Hirsch & Pigman, Wholesale Druggist, Savannah, Ga. U. S. Serial No. 1245. 4 oz. Net Weight. x x x"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Net weight, 3.774 ounces; shortage, 5.6 per cent; specific gravity, 15.6/15.6° C., 0.8498; refractive index 20°, 1.4723; optical rotation 20° (sodium light), 89.19°; alcohol (boiling point 79-80°), 1.05 per cent by volume; citral (Hiltner), 1.19 per cent; total aldehydes (Chace), 2.06 per cent; refractive index 10 per cent residue from vacuum distillation (20°), 1.4810; this sample appeared to be adulterated with alcohol and a lemon oil product. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a mixture containing ethyl alcohol and a lemon oil product, had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a substance, to wit, a mixture containing ethyl alcohol and a lemon oil product, had

been substituted wholly or in part for said article, to wit, sweet oil of orange. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and package of the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Oil Orange Sweetened," which said statement was false and misleading in that it created and conveyed the impression that the product was orange oil sweet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of ethyl alcohol and a lemon oil product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Oil Orange Sweet," thereby purporting to be a genuine orange oil sweet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture containing ethyl alcohol and a lemon oil product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package and label of the article bore a statement, to wit, "4 oz. Net Weight," which said statement was false and misleading, because it misled and deceived the purchaser into believing that the product weighed 4 ounces net, whereas, in truth and in fact, it weighed less than 4 ounces net. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "4 oz. Net Weight," thereby purporting to weigh 4 ounces net, whereas, in truth and in fact, it weighed less than 4 ounces net. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was in package form and the contents thereof were stated in manner and form aforesaid upon the label and package in term of weight, that is to say, "4 oz. Net Weight," it thereby being represented that the contents weighed 4 ounces net, whereas, in truth and in fact, said contents were less than 4 ounces net.

On May 23, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1913.*

Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2746.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus. Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF LAVENDER FLOWERS.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 14, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of oil of lavender flowers which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "4 oz. net weight. Oil Lavender Flowers. Mt. Blanc. Magnus & Lauer. Packed expressly for Hirsch and Pigman, Wholesale Drug-gists, Savannah, Ga."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9004; refractive index at 20° C., 1.4655; rotation at 20° C., -1.94°; soluble in three volumes of 70 per cent alcohol; esters as linalyl acetate, 17.71 per cent; deficient in esters. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name, to wit, oil of lavender flowers, recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, and differed from the standards of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, and the standard of strength, quality,

and purity of the product was not stated on the container in which it was offered for sale.

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on May 23, 1913, the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1913.*

2746



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2747.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF CASSIA.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 10, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of oil of cassia which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "4 oz. net weight. Oil cassia. Magnus & Lauer, N. Y., U. S. A. Ser. No. 1245."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 25° C.....	1.0562
Refractive index at 20° C.....	1.5940
Rotation at 20° C.....	+7.49°
Soluble in two volumes of 70 per cent alcohol.	
Lead.....	Small amount present.
Resins.....	Present.
Copper acetate test.....	Positive.
Lead acetate test.....	Positive.
Cinnamic aldehydes by absorption per cent..	68.0
Residue on distillation.....do.....	18.0
Condition of residue.....	Hard.
High rotation. Resins present. Lead present.	

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, or National Formulary, to wit, oil of cassia, and differed from the standards of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the product was not stated on the container thereof, and said article differed from the standards of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia in that the said article contained approximately 10 per cent of added resin, and that there was present in the said article lead and copper, and in that its specific gravity differed from the test laid down in the said United States Pharmacopœia for specific gravity in oil of cassia. (While it was alleged in the information that copper was present in the product, it will be noted that the analysis did not indicate the presence of any copper.)

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on May 23, 1913, the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1913.*

2747



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2748.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF FENNEL SEED; ADULTERATION OF OIL OF CAJUPUT; ADULTERATION OF OIL OF ROSEMARY.

On February 28, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 19, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania—

(1) Of a quantity of oil of fennel seed which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Importers and manufacturers. Magnus and Lauer Purity and Strength Oil of Fennel Seed Sweet Magnus and Lauer Essential Oils Vanilla Beans and Chemicals, New York, U. S. A. Packed for Shipley Massingham Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 8 Oz. Net. Serial No. 1245."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, at 25° C., 0.9318; refractive index, at 20° C., 1.4978; rotation, at 20° C., +31.3°; congealing point, below -10.0°; insoluble in 10 or 20 volumes of 80 per cent alcohol; alcoholic solution slightly acid to litmus. Specific gravity low; rotation high; solidifying point low; anethol low; considerable part of the anethol has been removed. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, "Oil of fennel", and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of said shipment and of investigation, in that the congealing point of said drug was below 5° C., whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides as a

test for oil of fennel that the congealing point should not be below 5° C.; and in that its specific gravity at 25° C. was less than 0.953, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that the specific gravity of oil of fennel at 25° C. shall be between 0.953 and 0.973, and in that the said drug was not soluble in 10 volumes of alcohol, as provided in the said Pharmacopœia. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, anethol, had been abstracted therefrom. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label set forth above regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein was false and misleading in that said statement would indicate that the product was genuine oil of fennel seed, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not genuine oil of fennel seed, because a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, anethol, had been removed.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the aforesaid label regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein was false and misleading in that the said statement would indicate that the product was genuine oil of fennel seed, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not genuine oil of fennel seed because a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, anethol, had been removed.

(2) Of a quantity of oil of cajuput which was adulterated. This product was labeled: "Importers and Manufacturers. Purity and Strength M. & L. Oil Cajeput Magnus and Lauer Essential Oils, Vanilla Beans and Chemicals. 92 Pearl Street New York, U. S. A. Packed for Shipley Massingham Co., Pittsburg, Pa. U. S. A. U. S. Serial No. 1245. 4 oz. net weight."

Analysis of a sample of this product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, at 25° C., 0.9091; refractive index, at 20° C., 1.4690; optical rotation (100 mm at 20° C.), -2.22° ; soluble in 1 volume of 80 per cent alcohol; solution slightly acid to litmus; copper present. Oil does not conform to United States Pharmacopœia requirements; specific gravity is low; copper is present. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, "oil of cajuput", and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of shipment and investigation, in that its specific gravity at 25° C. was less than 0.915, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that the specific gravity of said drug shall be between 0.915 and 0.925; an alcoholic solution of said drug was not neutral, but slightly acid, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that an alcoholic solution of said drug shall be neutral; said drug exceeded the maxi-

mum limit of rotation; and the said drug contained copper, which is not one of the ingredients of oil of cajuput as defined in said United States Pharmacopœia.

(3) Of a quantity of oil of rosemary which was adulterated. This product was labeled: "Importers and Manufacturers, Purity and Strength, Oil Rosemary Flowers French. Magnus and Lauer, New York, U. S. A. Packed for Shipley Massingham Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Serial No. 1245. 4 oz. net weight."

Analysis of a sample of the product by said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity, at 25° C., 0.8997; refractive index, at 20° C., 1.4689; refractive index of first 10 per cent distillate, 1.4644; optical rotation (100 mm 20° C.), +10.61°; optical rotation first 10 per cent distillate, +5.41°; soluble in one-half volume of 90 per cent alcohol; slightly cloudy with 10 volumes of 80 per cent alcohol; esters as bornyl acetate, 1.73 per cent; borneol (total), 9.36 per cent; oil deficient in bornyl acetate and borneol. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, "oil rosemary", and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of shipment and investigation, in that said drug, when assayed by the process set forth in said Pharmacopœia, yielded less than 2.5 per cent of ester calculated as bornyl acetate, to wit, 1.73 per cent, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that it shall contain not less than 2.5 per cent of ester calculated as bornyl acetate; the said drug contained less than 10 per cent of total borneol, to wit, 9.36 per cent, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that oil of rosemary shall contain not less than 10 per cent of total borneol.

On May 22, 1913, and on May 23, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$150.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2749.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF SAVIN.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 27, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of oil of savin which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oil Savin. Magnus & Lauer, N. Y. U. S. Serial 1245. 4 oz. net weight."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25°/25° C., 0.9355; sabenylacetate, 28.78 per cent; solubility in 90 per cent alcohol, OK; optical rotation, 35.16°; alcohol, none.

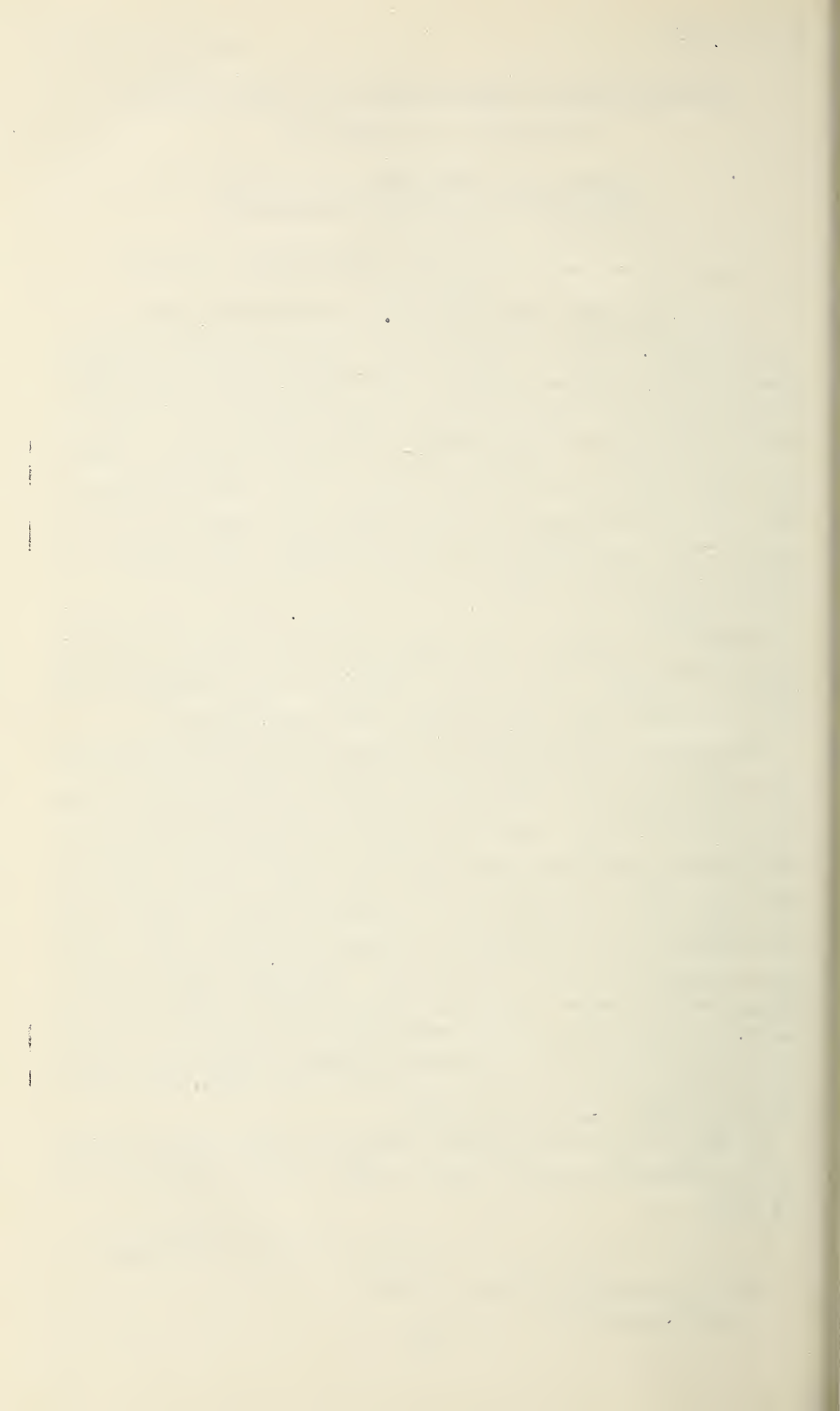
Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, and differed from the standards of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of said article was not stated upon the bottle, box, or container thereof. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the package and label of the article bore a statement, to wit, "Oil of savin", regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which was false and misleading, because said statement created the impression that the product was an oil of savin of standard quality, strength, and purity, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was oil of savin adulterated with a substance which was not oil of savin.

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court, on May 23, 1913, imposed a fine of \$100.

C. F. MARVIN,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1913.*



Issued March 5, 1914.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2750.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OIL OF CASSIA; ADULTERATION OF OIL OF ANISE.

On February 28, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 27, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania—

(1) Of a quantity of oil of cassia which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Importers and Manufacturers Purity and Strength, Oil Cassia. Magnus & Lauer New York, U. S. A. Packed for Shipley, Massingham Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Serial No. 1245. 4 ozs. Net Weight."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 1.0608; assay for cinnamic aldehyde, 73.0 per cent; rotation in 100 millimeters, +10.68°; lead, present; nonvolatile residue, 22.9 per cent; lead acetate test for resins, positive; copper acetate test, positive; Lieberman Storch reaction, positive; rosin, present; not completely soluble in 2 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United

States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of cassia, but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of shipment and investigation, in that its specific gravity at 25° C. was more than 1.055, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that the specific gravity of oil of cassia at 25° C. shall be between 1.045 and 1.055; said drug contained rosin and lead, which are not ingredients of oil of cassia as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, and contained less than 75 per cent by volume of cinnamic aldehyde, to wit, 73 per cent, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides as a test for oil of cassia that it shall contain not less than 75 per cent by volume of cinnamic aldehyde; the rotation of the product was more than one degree when viewed through a 100-millimeter tube, to wit, 10.68°, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that its rotation when viewed through a 100-millimeter tube shall not be more than one degree; and said drug was not soluble in 2 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides as a test therefor that it shall be soluble in 2 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a certain substance other than oil of cassia, to wit, rosin, had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a certain substance other than oil of cassia, to wit, rosin, had been substituted in part for the article, and in that said article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, lead, which might render it injurious to health. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label set forth above regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein was false and misleading in that it would indicate that the drug was oil of cassia, whereas it was not oil of cassia, but was a mixture of oil of cassia and rosin.

(2) Of a quantity of oil of anise which was adulterated. This product was labeled: "Importers and Manufacturers, Purity and Strength. Oil Anise. Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York, U. S. A. Packed for Shipley, Massingham Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Serial No. 1245. 4 oz. net weight."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the said Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9700; rotation at 21° C., +0.28°; congealing point, 11.9° C.; ferric chlorid test, negative; phenols, absent; soluble in 1 volume of 95 per cent alcohol and in 5 volumes of 90 per cent alcohol. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, oil of anise, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in

said Pharmacopœia official at the time of shipment and investigation in that it was not lævogyrate but was dextrogyrate, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides as a test for oil of anise that it shall be lævogyrate; its congealing point was below 15° C. and was in fact 11.9° C., whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that its congealing point shall not be below 15° C.

On May 22, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on May 23 the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 18, 1913.*

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[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 4); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 14); Drugs (p. 17).]

FOODS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Alfalfa meal:		Beans, Lima:	
Roswell Wool & Hide Co.-----	2364	Green Mountain Packing Co.---	2596
Almond extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Al-		Big six 72 (candy):	
mond.)		Close, George, Co.-----	2406
Almond oil, Bitter:		Biscuit (arrowroot), Sunshine Suf-	
Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2377	folk:	
Appetone brand sirup:		Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.-----	2053
Goulding Bros.-----	2628	Bitter almond oil:	
Apple-blackberry preserves:		Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2377
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Blackberries:	
Co.-----	2398	Dunaway, H. E.-----	2161
Apple butter:		Blackberry-apple preserves:	
Van Lill, S. J., Co.-----	2363	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.---	2398
Apple chops:		Bleached flour:	
Thompson, Arthur J., Co.-----	2126	Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.---	2549
Apple jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Apple.)		(suppl. to 722.)	
Apple-strawberry preserves:		Blood orange extract. (<i>See</i> Extract,	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Orange, Blood.)	
Co.-----	2397	Blueberries:	
Apple vinegar compound:		Loggie, A. & R.-----	2255
Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.-----	2158	Bran:	
Apples, Dried:		Kelley Milling Co.-----	2649
Bear, Saml., Sr., & Son.-----	2370	Bran, Wheat:	
Eckard, J. F.-----	2730	Dunlop Milling Co.-----	2387
McQuay, R. B.-----	2729	Brownies, Chocolate candy:	
Payne, H. P., & Bro.-----	2369	Hawley & Hoops.-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Wampler, W. C.-----	2728	Hoops, Herman L.-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Wyant, A. K.-----	2407	Hoops, Herman W.-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Apricots:		Hoops, William F.-----	2353, 2354, 2358
Emery Food Co.-----	2296	Buckeye brand cottonseed meal:	
Rosen, W. M.-----	2587	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.-----	2314
Wood & Selick.-----	2296	Butter:	
(Arrowroot) Sunshine Suffolk bis-		Bennington, Raymond.-----	2334
cuit:		Carlisle, Charles A.-----	2342
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.-----	2053	Connecticut Dairy Lunch.-----	2323
Banana extract. (<i>See</i> Extract,		Curtin, John.-----	2323
Banana.)		Eastern Dispensing Co.-----	2501
Banana oil:		Ebbitt House Café.-----	2601
Sethness Co.-----	2470	Fred, Hugh W.-----	2368
Bantams, Candy:		Hyatt, Clara.-----	2339
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Con-		Lincoln Hotel.-----	2339
fectionery Mfg. Co.-----	2118	Lopez, V., & Co.-----	2633
Barley, Feed:		Platt's Co.-----	2502
Brown Grain Co.-----	2453	Schallinger Produce Co.-----	2582
Merchants Elevator Co.-----	2452	Schutt, George F.-----	2601
Van Dusen-Harrington Co.---	2451	Wilson's Café.-----	2368
Beans:		Candy:	
Aylesbury Mercantile Co.-----	2177	Castriotis, A. C.-----	2591
Moore, A. R.-----	2177	Syra Lukum Co.-----	2591
Sterling, W. H.-----	2177	Vocos, Sofocles.-----	2591
United States Canning Co.-----	2177		

¹ For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; 1001-2000, see Notice of Judgment 2000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Candy bantams:		Candy, Kazoo mints:	
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Con-		Upjohn Co.....	2639
fectionery Mfg. Co.....	2118	Candy, Lukoumia:	
Candy, Big six 72:		Marcopoulou, A.....	2076
Close, George, Co.....	2406	Marcoupulos, A.....	2076
Candy, Chocolate:		Candy, Lukum:	
Hawley & Hoops.....	2357	Greek Product Importing Co....	2070
Hoops, Herman L.....	2357	Syra Lukum Co.....	2070
Hoops, Herman W.....	2357	Candy, Maple hearts:	
Hoops, William F.....	2357	Rigney & Co.....	2338
Candy, Chocolate brownies:		Candy, Peerless cigars:	
Hawley & Hoops....	2353, 2354, 2358	Ziegler, George, Co.....	2099
Hoops, Herman L....	2353, 2354, 2358	Candy, Phoenix brand Delmore	
Hoops, Herman W....	2353, 2354, 2358	maples:	
Hoops, William F....	2353, 2354, 2358	Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211
Candy, Chocolate caramel sticks:		Candy, Phoenix brand maplettes:	
Johnston, Robert A., Co.....	2084	Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2208
Candy, Chocolate cigarettes:		Candy, Pineapple slices:	
Hawley & Hoops.....	2355	Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2192
Hoops, Herman L.....	2355	Candy, Tom & Jerry:	
Hoops, Herman W.....	2355	Glick, Max, Co.....	2738
Hoops, William F.....	2355	Candy, Vanilla cream:	
Candy, Chocolate cigars:		Glick, Max, Co.....	2738
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....	2715	Cane sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Cane.)	
Candy, Chocolate dolls:		Cassia extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Cassia.)	
Hawley & Hoops.....	2356	Catsup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)	
Hoops, Herman L.....	2356	Cheese:	
Hoops, Herman W.....	2356	Barber, A. H., & Co.....	2432
Hoops, William F.....	2356	Crosby & Meyers.....	2335, 2614
Candy, Fudge:		Cudahy Packing Co.....	2560
Glick, Max, Co.....	2738	Goyer Co.....	2432
Candy, Chocolate perfect chocolate		Loeb, Sol., & Co.....	2335
perfectione:		MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co....	2696,
Wilbur, H. O., & Sons.....	2317	2697	
Candy, Chocolate pipes:		National Food Products Co....	2599
Hawley & Hoops.....	2358	Sanchez, Milton.....	2644
Hoops, Herman L.....	2358	Snow & Bryan.....	2706
Hoops, Herman W.....	2358	Terrett, H. B.....	2660
Hoops, William F.....	2358	Zucca & Co.....	2057
Candy, Chocolate segars:		Cheese, Cream:	
Hawley & Hoops....	2359, 2360, 2362	Rappel, J. F., & Co.....	2441
Hoops, Herman L....	2359, 2360, 2362	Cheese, Cream, Daisy:	
Hoops, Herman W....	2359, 2360, 2362	Barber, A. H., & Co.....	2432
Hoops, William F....	2359, 2360, 2362	Goyer Co.....	2432
Candy, Chocolate teddy bears:		Cheese, Cream, Mayflower:	
Hawley & Hoops.....	2361	Stevens, S. J., Co.....	2301
Hoops, Herman L.....	2361	Cherries, Dried:	
Hoops, Herman W.....	2361	Payne, H. P., & Bro.....	2369
Hoops, William F.....	2361	Cherries, Maraschino:	
Candy, Chocolate whistles:		Dalidet, Geo., & Co.....	2328
Hawley & Hoops.....	2358	Delapenha, R. U., & Co.....	2328
Hoops, Herman L.....	2358	Dubreuil, E., & Fils.....	2392
Hoops, Herman W.....	2358	Liebenthal Eros, & Co.....	2731
Hoops, William F.....	2358	Cherry jelly, Wild. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Cher-	
Candy cigars:		ry, Wild.)	
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co.....	2172	Chestnuts:	
Candy, Coon faces:		Moran, E. P.....	2371
Ziegler, George, Co.....	2100	Chinese walnuts:	
Candy, Ghirardelli's Italian choco-		Castle Bros.....	2562
lates:		Chocolate beans:	
Ghirardelli Co.....	2238	Chase, G. W., & Son Mercantile	
Candy, Honey maples:		Co.....	2528
Brown, Frank D.....	2055		
Sauerston & Brown.....	2055		

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Chocolate brownies (candy) :		Coconut :	
Hawley & Hoops -----	2353, 2354, 2358	Dorfman, I., & Son -----	2712
Hoops, Herman L -----	2353, 2354, 2358	Dunham Mfg. Co -----	2413
Hoops, Herman W -----	2353, 2354, 2358	Pacific Coconut Co -----	2389
Hoops, William F -----	2353, 2354, 2358	Schepp, L., & Co -----	2531, 2564
Chocolate candy :		Color, Macaroni :	
Hawley & Hoops -----	2357	Katzenstein, David -----	2515
Hoops, Herman L -----	2357	Katzenstein, Solomon -----	2515
Hoops, Herman W -----	2357	Star Extract Works -----	2515
Hoops, William F -----	2357	Compound jelly. (See Jelly, Com-	
Chocolate caramel sticks (candy) :		pound.)	
Johnston, Robert A., Co -----	2084	Condensed milk. (See Milk, Con-	
Chocolate cigarettes (candy) :		densed.)	
Hawley & Hoops -----	2355	Conserve, Tomato. (See Tomato con-	
Hoops, Herman L -----	2355	serve.)	
Hoops, Herman W -----	2355	Coon faces (candy) :	
Hoops, William F -----	2355	Ziegler, George, Co -----	2100
Chocolate cigars :		Corn :	
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co -----	2715	McManus-Heryer Brokerage Co.	2209
Chocolate dolls (candy) :		Corn, Cracked :	
Hawley & Hoops -----	2356	Ohio Hay & Grain Co -----	2168
Hoops, Herman L -----	2356	Scott, S. D., & Co -----	2417
Hoops, Herman W -----	2356	Corn, Sugar :	
Hoops, William F -----	2356	Atlantic Canning Co -----	2134
Chocolate perfecto chocolate perfec-		Corn chops :	
tion (candy) :		House, R. J., & Co -----	2512
Wilbur, H. O., & Sons -----	2317	Western Grain Co -----	2512
Chocolate pipes (candy) :		Corn flakes, Honey crisps :	
Hawley & Hoops -----	2358	Standard Flaked Food Co -----	2575
Hoops, Herman L -----	2358	Corn flour :	
Hoops, Herman W -----	2358	Herenden, Chas., Milling Co -----	2579
Hoops, William F -----	2358	Corn meal :	
Chocolate segars (candy) :		Hopper, McGaw & Co -----	2189
Hawley & Hoops -----	2359, 2360, 2362	Mountain City Mill Co -----	2418
Hoops, Herman L -----	2359, 2360, 2362	Syer, C., & Co -----	2419
Hoops, Herman W -----	2359, 2360, 2362	Corn sirup. (See Sirup, Corn.)	
Hoops, William F -----	2359, 2360, 2362	Corn and oats :	
Chocolate teddy bears (candy) :		Ohio Hay & Grain Co -----	2168
Hawley & Hoops -----	2361	Cottonseed meal :	
Hoops, Herman L -----	2361	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co -----	2305, 2314
Hoops, Herman W -----	2361	Leder Oil Co -----	2305
Hoops, William F -----	2361	Southern Cotton Oil Co -----	2571
Chocolate whistles (candy) :		Cracked corn. (See Corn, Cracked.)	
Hawley & Hoops -----	2358	Cream :	
Hoops, Herman L -----	2358	Anderson, C. J -----	2658
Hoops, Herman W -----	2358	Burdette, C. E -----	2667
Hoops, William F -----	2358	Cline, Philip H -----	2303
Chocolates, Ghirardelli's Italian :		Cullen, Kurtz E -----	2344
Ghirardelli Co -----	2238	Culler, William W -----	2430
Chops, Apple :		Dade, Roger L -----	2434
Thompson, Arthur J., Co -----	2126	Engle, John W -----	2503
Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.)		Fisher, John -----	2597
Cigarettes, Chocolate (candy) :		Fouche, Harry -----	2666
Hawley & Hoops -----	2355	Howe, W. E -----	2665
Hoops, Herman L -----	2355	Kelly, Carter -----	2659, 2669
Hoops, Herman W -----	2355	Kelly, James & Sons -----	2659
Hoops, William F -----	2355	King, Elias D -----	2302
Cigars, Candy :		Knill, Simon P -----	2372
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co -----	2172	Le Fevre, John -----	2670
Cigars, Peerless (candy) :		Lehigh Valley Railroad Co -----	2566
Ziegler, George, Co -----	2099	Richardson, Beebe Co -----	2064
Cinnamon essence. (See Extract,		Southern Milk Condensing Co -----	2265
Cinnamon.)		United Dairy Co -----	2658

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Cream—Continued.		Extract, Cassia :	
Witter, Harry B.-----	2662	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241
Young, Charles B.-----	2504	Mayer, Emil I.-----	2241
Zimmerman, W. D.-----	2500	Extract, Cinnamon :	
Cupid brand salad dressing :		Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.-----	2552
Dodson Braun Mfg Co.-----	2307	Extract, Ginger, Jamaica :	
National Pickle & Canning Co.-----	2307	Bertin & Lepori (Inc.)-----	2386
Currant jelly. (See Jelly, Currant.)		Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241
Currants :		Crown Distilleries Co.-----	2378
Caramandani, J., & Co.-----	2341	Lowenthal-Strauss Co.-----	2734
Kelly, Clarke & Co.-----	2341	Mayer, Emil I.-----	2241
Custard, Egg for :		Extract, Ginger, Jamaica, compound :	
German-American Specialty Co.-----	2465	Loewenthal-Strauss Co.-----	2736
Daisy cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream, Daisy.)		Extract, Jamaica Ginger. (See Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.)	
Delmore maples, Phoenix brand (candy) :		Extract, Lemon :	
Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2211	American Pure Coffee & Spice Co.-----	2320
Desiccated eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated.)		Bailey, Ray T.-----	2671
Dexter feed. (See Feeds, Dexter.)		Blumenthal Bros.-----	2047
Dixie sweet sirup :		Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203	Codwise, Jane R.-----	2672
Dolls, Chocolate (candy) :		Durkee, E. R., & Co.-----	2513
Hawley & Hoops-----	2356	Foote & Jenks-----	2559
Hoops, Herman L.-----	2356	French, J. M.-----	2513
Hoops, Herman W.-----	2356	Gatti, S. A.-----	2668
Hoops, William F.-----	2356	Haynor Mfg. Co.-----	2103
Dried apples. (See Apples, Dried.)		Jaburg Bros.-----	2527
Dried cherries. (See Cherries, Dried.)		Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.-----	2065
Dried eggs. (See Eggs, Dried.)		Kimball Bros. & Co.-----	2577
Drip sirup. (See Sirup.)		Lynas, Dr. J. B., & Son.-----	2609
Drips. (See Sirup.)		McNeil & Higgins Co.-----	2108
Egg-o-let :		Mayer, Emil I.-----	2241
Shobe Mfg. Co.-----	2478, 2479	Parker-Browne Co.-----	2381
Egg for Custard :		Royal Mfg. Co.-----	2618
German-American Specialty Co.-----	2465	Royal Remedy & Extract Co.-----	2143
Eggs :		Sacks, Louis-----	2663
Redman, Nicholas T.-----	2247	Serv-us Pure Food Co.-----	2320
Eggs, Desiccated :		Webster, William A., Co.-----	2533
Meyer, H.-----	2086	Western Buyers Association.-----	2248
Perfection Egg Co.-----	2627	Wright, W. H.-----	2661
Eggs, Dried :		Extract, Lemon peel :	
Weaver, C. H., & Co.-----	2131	Hickok, John N., & Son.-----	2135
Eggs, Evaporated :		Extract, Nutmeg :	
Kilbourne, L. Bernard.-----	2105, 2107, 2110	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2244
Weaver, C. H., & Co.-----	2105, 2107, 2110	Fowler, J. E., Co.-----	2112
Eggs, Frozen :		Mayer, Emil I.-----	2244
Greenwich Egg Co.-----	2215	Extract, Orange :	
Howe, Frank M.-----	2385	American Products Co.-----	2200
Keith, H. J., Co.-----	2437	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2243
Lepman & Heggie-----	2385	Hickok, John N., & Son.-----	2135
Essence. (See Extract.)		Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.-----	2065
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evaporated.)		Mayer, Emil I.-----	2243
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evaporated.)		Mihalovitch, Albert.-----	2200
Extract, Almond :		Mihalovitch, Clarence.-----	2200
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.-----	2143	Royal Mfg. Co.-----	2619
Extract, Banana :		Royal Remedy & Extract Co.-----	2143
Webster, William A., Co.-----	2533	Union Pacific Tea Co.-----	2700
		Extract, Orange, Blood :	
		Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2243
		Mayer, Emil I.-----	2243
		Extract, Peach :	
		Sethness Co.-----	2470

FOODS--Continued.

N. J. No.		N. J. No.	
Extract, Peppermint:		Fassett's golden drip sirup, cane	
American Products Co.....	2146	flavor:	
Bunch, Alonzo E.....	2298	Farrell & Co.....	2165
Lowenthal-Strauss Co.....	2734	Feed meal:	
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146	Major, Guy G., Co.....	2733
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146	Mountain City Milling Co.....	2551
Stern, Moses R.....	2116, 2459	Feeds, Barley:	
Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.....	2552	Brown Grain Co.....	2453
Thies, Fritz, Mercantile Co.....	2719	Merchants Elevator Co.....	2452
Weideman Co.....	2094	Van Dusen Harrington Co.....	2451
Extract, Peppermint compound:		Feeds, Bran:	
Lowenthal-Strauss Co.....	2736	Kelley Milling Co.....	2649
Extract, Pineapple:		Feeds, Corn and oats:	
Webster, William A., Co.....	2533	Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168
Extract, Pistachio:		Feeds, Corn chops:	
American Products Co.....	2146	House, R. J., & Co.....	2512
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	Western Grain Co.....	2512
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Feeds, Cottonseed meal:	
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	2571
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146	Feeds, Cracked corn:	
Extract, Strawberry:		Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168
Fuchs, Herman.....	2495	Feeds, Dexter Horse and Mule:	
Webster, William A., Co.....	2533	Allneeda Mills Co.....	2650
Extract, Tonka and vanilla:		Virginia-Carolina Feed Co.....	2650
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	2340, 2350	Feeds, Kennebec mixed:	
Extract, Vanilla:		Indiana Milling Co.....	2509
Acme Extract & Chemical		Feeds, Mixed:	
Works.....	2711	Garland Milling Co.....	2600
American Products Co.....	2145	Feeds, Oats, No. 2 mixed:	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2241	City Hay & Grain Co.....	2171
Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2237, 2513	Feeds, Royal:	
Eckert, Edwin G.....	2711	Southern Fibre Co.....	2114
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc)...	2194	Feeds, Schumacher special horse:	
French, James M.....	2237, 2513	Matthews, George B., & Son...	2077
Fuchs, Herman.....	2494	Quaker Oats Co.....	2077
Greenwich Supply Co.....	2592	Feeds, Ship stuff:	
Hickok, John N., & Son.....	2135	Mountain City Milling Co.....	2551
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	2340,	Feeds, Wheat bran:	
2467, 2468, 2704,	2705	Dunlop Milling Co.....	2387
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.....	2065	Figs:	
Lowenthal, David.....	2617, 2624, 2625	Armas, Phillipachi & Co.....	2157
Lynas, Dr. J. B., & Son.....	2609	Ohio Bkg. Co.....	2087
Mayer, Emil I.....	2241	Virginia Fruit & Produce Co.....	2157
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2145	Fish:	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2145	Zucca, E.....	2427
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.....	2143	Fish. (See also Flat lake fish; Her-	
Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee		ring; Sardines; Shrimps; White-	
Co.....	2198	fish; White lake fish.)	
Suffolk Drug & Extract Co.....	2552	Flat lake fish:	
Van Duzer Co.....	2162	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	2130	Flavor. (See Extract.)	
Extract, Vanilla, nonalcoholic:		Flour:	
Nonalcoholic Extract Co.....	2308	Anthony Roller Mills.....	2315
Extract, Vanilla and tonka:		Blanton Milling Co.....	2396
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	2340, 2350	Galt, William M.....	2396
Extract, Violet:		Majestic Flour Mfg. Co.....	2396
American Products Co.....	2146	Miller, Charles E.....	2315
Mihalovitch, Albert.....	2146	Shawnee Milling Co.....	2240
Mihalovitch, Clarence.....	2146	Flour, Bleached:	
Extract, Wintergreen:		Lexington Mill & Elevator Co...	2549
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	2242	(suppl. to 722)	
Jacquín, Charles, & Cie.....	2529	Flour, Corn:	
Lowenthal-Strauss Co.....	2734	Herenden, Chas., Milling Co...	2579
Mayer, Emil I.....	2242		

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Flour, Graham :		Kennebec mixed feeds :	
Allen & Wheeler Co.....	2132	Indiana Milling Co.....	2509
Frozen eggs. (<i>See Eggs, Frozen.</i>)		Ketchup. (<i>See Tomato ketchup.</i>)	
Fruit jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Fruit.</i>)		Lemon extract. (<i>See Extract, Lemon.</i>)	
Fudge, candy :		Lemon jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Lemon.</i>)	
Glick, Max, Co.....	2738	Lemon oil. (<i>See Oil, Lemon.</i>)	
Gelatin :		Lemon peel extract. (<i>See Extract,</i>	
Jahn, W. K., Co.....	2295, 2629	Lemon peel.)	
St. Louis Glue Manufacturing		Lemon product :	
Co.....	2062	Kimball Bros. & Co.....	2577
Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates :		Loverin's sorghum :	
Ghirardelli Co.....	2238	Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	2471
Ginger extract, Jamaica. (<i>See Ex-</i>		Lukoumia (candy) :	
tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)		Marcopoulou, A.....	2076
Golden drip syrup, cane flavor :		Marcopulos, A.....	2076
Farrell & Co.....	2165	Lukum (candy) :	
Graham flour. (<i>See Flour, Graham.</i>)		Greek Product Importing Co....	2070
Grenadin sirup :		Syra Lukum Co.....	2070
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2201	Macaroni :	
Theller, C. A., Co.....	2477	Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.)..	2536
Herring :		Macaroni color :	
Delaware & Atlantic Fishing Co..	2079	Katzenstein, David.....	2515
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co..	2063	Katzenstein, Solomon.....	2515
Pickert, L., Fish Co.....	2164	Star Extract Works.....	2515
Honey crisp corn flakes :		Malt saccharine :	
Standard Flaked Food Co.....	2575	Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)..	2195
Honey maples (candy) :		Maple hearts (candy) :	
Brown, Frank D.....	2055	Rigney & Co.....	2338
Sauerston & Brown.....	2055	Maple sirup. (<i>See Sirup, Maple.</i>)	
Ice cream :		Maple sugar sirup, Wedding break-	
Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling		fast cane and :	
Works.....	2707	Farrell & Co.....	2205
Italian chocolates, Ghirardelli's :		Maples, Honey :	
Ghirardelli Co.....	2238	Brown, Frank D.....	2055
Jamaica ginger extract. (<i>See Ex-</i>		Sauerston & Brown.....	2055
tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)		Maples, Phoenix brand Delmore	
Jelly, Apple :		(candy) :	
Williams Bros. Co.....	2526	Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211
Jelly, Cherry, Wild :		Maplettes, Phoenix brand (candy) :	
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2208
Jelly, Compound :		Maraschino cherries. (<i>See Cherries,</i>	
Seattle & Puget Sound Packing		Maraschino.)	
Co.....	2376	Mayflower cream cheese. (<i>See</i>	
Jelly, Currant :		Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)	
Seattle & Puget Sound Packing		Meal. (<i>See Alfalfa meal; Corn</i>	
Co.....	2376	meal; Cottonseed meal; Feed	
Jelly, Fruit :		meal.)	
Seattle & Puget Sound Packing		Meat color, Ox-aline :	
Co.....	2376	National Refrigerator & Butchers	
Jelly, Lemon :		Supply Co.....	2537
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Meat sauce and salad dressing :	
Jelly, Orange :		Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2104, 2513
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	French, James M.....	2104, 2513
Jelly, Peach :		Milk :	
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Ablers, Herman.....	2284
Jelly, Raspberry :		Albers, Theodore C.....	2155
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Appley, Fred J.....	2218
Jelly, Strawberry :		Appley, James L.....	2001
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Bennett, Albert F.....	2004
Jelly, Vanilla :		Bennett, Earl.....	2005
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Bentler, John P.....	2689
Kazoo mints :		Bernstein, Isaac.....	2006
Upjohn Co.....	2639	Bleisch, Jacob.....	2678

FOODS—Continued.

Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.	Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Boratz, Jake	2002	Lebert, Ed	2684
Brandmeyer, Henry	2695	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co	2566
Brown, J. F.	2216	Levine, Jacob	2036
Brunn, Henry	2293	Litchnik, Harry	2035
Budde, Frank	2266	Luebbers, Ben	2291
Burdick, Walter L.	2003	Luhring, Herman	2708
Burmeister, Henry	2261	Maine, Chester S.	2030
Clark, Martin	2014	Mane, Clem	2283
Coats, George D.	2019	Mane, John	2270
Cornelius, Andrew	2343	Marburger, Ed. J.	2414
Cornelius, Bernard	2343	Michael, John	2290
Crandall, C. M.	2018	Minsk, H.	2032
Dade, Charles G.	2516	Minsk, J.	2033
Davis, Mrs. Charles	2282	Munier, John	2690
Davis, Harry	2020	Murray, Patrick	2031
Day, George W.	2664	Nead, H. E.	2593
Diechaus, Henry W.	2440	Nieman, William	2416
Dorsey, Theodore B.	2043	O'Fallon Cream ry	2690
Dressler, F. J.	2686	Orrell, Albert	2281
Eardly, Jesse	2439	Ortman, Frank	2263
Febus, Steve	2022	Partelo, F. Mason	2013
Fischer, Edward H.	2042	Popkins, Richard N.	2435
Fisher, John	2597	Rattner, Lemuel	2012
Foote, Roger	2024	Reader, Frederick G.	2038
Fox, Jacob	2023	Reinkensmeyer, Christian	2152
Franklin, E.	2693	Richardson, R. S.	2594
Frink, John	2021	Richter, B. J.	2280
Froelke, Edward W.	2040	Richter, William G.	2279
Garde, Ed	2694	Roeckenhaus, Henry	2264
Gebke, Ben	2156	Rueter, William	2274
Giesbert, Calvin M.	2346	St. Louis Dairy Co.	2051
Gineritaman, Michael	2015	Schenck, George	2676
Gitlin, Abraham	2025	Schindel, M. S.	2297
Gitlin, Samuel	2026	Schmitt, Adam	2692
Goetz, Charles	2675	Schoeck, George	2676
Goldstein, Samuel	2027	Schriber, Ernest	2688
Gornet, William	2681	Schroeder, August	2275
Grafeman Dairy Co.	2292	Schulte, John, sr.	2262
Grawe, Bernard	2154	Schultze, August	2679
Greenberg, Nathan	2017	Schultze, Ben	2680
Grefe, Ernest	2276	Schultze, Charles	2677
Grey, James B.	2016	Schwehr, George	2691
Haar, Mrs. Catherine	2287	Schweirjohn, Anton	2151
Haar, Theodore	2259	Sekinsky, Isaac	2010
Hempen, Anton	2273	Selzer, L.	2009
Himmelstein, F.	2217	Simpson, William G.	2420
Huelsman, August	2289	Smith, Horace H.	2345
Huer, H. W.	2044	Soloway, Harry	2011
Hussman, William	2687	Spihlmann, John	2278
Jannett, Christ	2673	Sprehe, Gerhart	2269
Johnson, R. F.	2039	Sprehe, Mrs. Henry	2285
Karhoff, William	2685	Taake, H. C.	2674
Kenyon, C. H.	2028	Taylor, Mrs. C.	2682
Kierle, Frank	2045	Thompson, J. E.	2007
Kloekner, John	2288	Timmerman, Herman	2268
Knolhoff, Henry	2271	Trame, August	2272
Knolhoff, William	2260	Tyler, Charles E.	2092
Konaszewski, Katherine	2029	Whitehouse, Harm	2415
Krebs, Caspar	2267	Wilkel, Michael A.	2068
Lamb, William S.	2034	Wilson, William I.	2041
Lampe, Frederick	2153	Winstein, Samuel	2008
Langenhorst, Margaret	2286	Wittman, George	2683
Larkham, George E.	2037	Zimmerman, Carl	2277

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No		N. J. No
Milk—Continued.		Oil, Wintergreen:	
Zimmerman, W. D. N-----	2657	Heyden Chemical Works-----	2631
Zitron, Alter-----	2219	Olive oil:	
Milk, Condensed:		-----	2102
Franklin County Cream ry &		Arria, Carmolo-----	2581
Condensed Milk Co-----	2714	Crisafulli, Arria & Co-----	2581
Richman, William-----	2445	De Feo, Mike-----	2048
Walter, C. H., Jr., & Co-----	2714	Derosa, Luigi-----	2046
White Hall Condensed Milk Co--	2326	Fanara, Robert-----	2160
Milk, Evaporated:		Gengaro & Muselli-----	2159
Bernstein, Louis-----	2181	Geremia Bros-----	2101
Bernstein, Morris-----	2181	Guzzetto Bros-----	2081
Boos,-----	2181	Licata, Natale-----	2572
Borden's Condensed Milk Co--	2546	Muselli, Cesare-----	2159
Campbell & West-----	2181	Mustakis, P., & Co-- 2497, 2498,	2499
Conybear, N. G., & Co-----	2181	Pompeian Co-----	2121
Lau, H. P., Co-----	2546	Scianamea, Louis--- 2538, 2622,	2623
Meadowbrook Condensed Milk		Sclafani Bros-----	2393
Co-----	2142	Olives:	
Richardson, Beebe Co-----	2064	Alart & McGuire Co-----	2480
Sharpless, P. E., Co-- 2457, 2458,	2460	Orange extract. (See Extract,	
Mince meat:		Orange.)	
Goodwin Preserving Co-----	2616	Orange extract, Blood. (See Ex-	
Louisville Preserving Co-----	2616	tract, Orange, Blood.)	
Marvin, W. H., Co-----	2069	Orange jelly. (See Jelly, Orange.)	
Molasses:		Orange oil. (See Oil, Orange.)	
Castleman & Blakemore-----	2725	Oranges:	
Gordon Syrup Co-----	2122	-----	2653
Jones Bros-----	2725	California Fruit Growers' Ex-	
Native purity pure maple sirup:		change----- 2454, 2641,	2655
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2331, 2333	Central California Citrus Ex-	
Nutmeg extract. (See Extract, Nut-		change-----	2384
meg.)		Cucamonga Orange Associa-	
Nutmegs:		tion-----	2646
Farrington & Whitney-----	2329	Drake Citrus Association-----	2384
Mason, E. A-----	2329	Highgrove Associated Fruit Ex-	
Nuts:		change-----	2491
Drury, E. T., & Co-----	2484	Indian Hill Citrus Association--	2641
Reiter, A., & Co-----	2483	Lindsay Fruit Association-----	2384
Oats, No. 2 mixed:		Mutual Orange Distributors---	2630
City Hay & Grain Co-----	2171	Porterville Citrus Association--	2384
Oats and corn:		Redlands Mutual Orange Co-----	2547
Ohio Hay & Grain Co-----	2168	San Dimas Fruit Exchange-- 2654,	2655
Oil, Banana:		Stewart Fruit Co-----	2384
Sethness Co-----	2470	Tulare County Citrus Exchange--	2384
Oil, Bitter almond:		Oranges, Crushed:	
Dodge & Olcott Co-----	2377	Klein, E. L-----	2422
Oil, Lemon:		Orange Canning Co----- 2422,	2510
Haberman, Eugene-----	2337	Weisenburger, A. L-----	2510
Kimball Bros. & Co-----	2577	Wolpert & Davis-----	2510
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard-----	2739,	Ox-aline meat color:	
2740, 2742		National Refrigerator & Butch-	
Manhattan Importing Co-----	2337	ers' Supply Co-----	2537
Sethness Co-----	2636	Oysters:	
Oil, Olive. (See Olive oil.)		Barataria Canning Co-----	2583, 2584
Oil, Orange, Sweet:		Beaufort Little Neck Clam Co--	2316
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard-- 2740, 2745		Bryant, John-----	2249
Oil, Pineapple:		Caulk, George R-----	2488
Sethness Co-----	2470	Frazer, Alexander, Co----- 2382,	2482
Oil, Strawberry:		Hand, C. W-----	2486
Sethness Co-----	2470	Harris & Compton-----	2485
Oil, Thyme:		Hayden, E. H-----	2113
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard-----	2741	Howlett, Michael P-----	2190
Rockhill & Vietor-----	2518	Lookerman, C. A-----	2489
Vietor, Carl-----	2518	Lowden, George W., Co-----	2095

FOODS—Continued.

		N. J. No.			N. J. No.
Oysters—Continued.			Preserves, Blackberry-apple :		
Martin, O	2327		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		
Mott, G. H	2606		Co.....	2398	
Potter, E. H	2316		Preserves, Strawberry-apple :		
Potter, G. D	2316		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		
Twilley, William.....	2111		Co.....	2397	
Pancake brand sirup :			Prunes :		
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2085		Atlas Preserving Co.....	2150	
Pancake drip :			Kickabush Grocery Co.....	2294	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2318		Merchants & Miners Transporta-		
Paprika :			tion Co.....	2144	
Farrington & Whitney	2319		Standard Importing Co.....	2586	
Frank Tea & Spice Co.....	2204		Pulp, Tomato. (See Tomato pulp.)		
Paste, Tomato. (See Tomato paste.)			Raspberries :		
Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)			Sanfacon, Florent.....	2223	
Peach jelly. (See Jelly, Peach.)			Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Rasp-		
Peas :			berry.)		
Kokomo Canning Co	2074		Rice :		
Thorndike & Hix	2050		Allen Bros. Co.....	2379	
Wabash Canning Co	2175		Kellogg Manufacturing Co.....	2568	
Peerless cigars (candy) :			Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.)..	2097	
Ziegler, George, Co	2099		Royal feed :		
Pepper :			Southern Fiber Co.....	2114	
Arbuckle Bros	2078		Saccharin, Malt :		
Farrington & Whitney	2713, 2726		Ferris Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)..	2195	
Frank, Charles.....	2098 (suppl. to 835)		Sago :		
Frank, Emil.....	2098 (suppl. to 835)		Powell-Sanders Co.....	2590	
Frank, Jacob	2098 (suppl. to 835)		Salad dressing, Cupid brand :		
Jewel Tea Co	2713		Dodson-Braun Manufacturing		
Jewett Bros. & Jewett	2078		Co.....	2307	
Peppermint essence. (See Extract,			National Pickle & Canning Co..	2307	
Peppermint.)			Salad dressing and meat sauce :		
Peppermint extract. (See Extract,			Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2104, 2513	
Peppermint.)			French, James M.....	2104, 2513	
Phoenix brand Delmore maples			Salmon :		
(candy) :			Pacific American Fisheries Co..	2400	
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211		Salt :		
Phoenix brand maplettes (candy) :			Liverpool Salt & Coal Co..	2391, 2446	
Reinhart & Newton Co	2208		Sardines :		
Phoenix confections :			Brown, E. W., Co.....	2556	
Reinhart & Newton Co	2192		Clark, L. D., & Sons.....	2556	
Pickles, Sweet :			Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co..	2251, 2325	
Pyles, John T. D.....	2324		Columbian Canning Co.....	2556	
Pie filling :			Schumacher special horse feed :		
Brecht & Richter Co	2598		Matthews, George B., & Son....	2077	
Pineapple extract. (See Extract,			Quaker Oats Co.....	2077	
Pineapple.)			Scudder's Canada sirup :		
Pineapple oil :			Scudder Syrup Co	2473	
Sethness Co	2470		Segars, Chocolate (candy) :		
Pineapple slices (candy) :			Hawley & Hoops.....	2359, 2360, 2362	
Reinhart & Newton Co	2192		Hoops, Herman L.....	2359, 2360, 2362	
Pipes, Chocolate (candy) :			Hoops, Herman W.....	2359, 2360, 2362	
Hawley & Hoops	2358		Hoops, William F.....	2359, 2360, 2362	
Hoops, Herman L	2358		Shrimps :		
Hoops, Herman W	2358		Lopez & Dukate.....	2698	
Hoops, William F	2358		Reno Grocery Co.....	2698	
Pistachio extract. (See Extract,			Sirup, Appetone brand :		
Pistachio.)			Goulding Bros.....	2628	
Plums :			Sirup, Cane :		
Oceana Canning Co	2178		Coleman-Tompkins & Co.....	2699	
Polar bear brand sirup :			Southern Syrup Co.....	2699	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2085		Sirup, Cane, Wild forest brand :		

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Sirup, Corn :		Strawberry-apple preserves :	
Scully, D. B., Co-----	2383	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving	
Sirup, Corn and cane :		Co-----	2397
Long Syrup Refining Co-----	2390	Strawberry extract. (<i>See</i> Extract,	
Mason-Ehrman Co-----	2390	Strawberry.)	
Sirup, Dixie sweet :		Strawberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Straw-	
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203	berry.)	
Sirup, Drips :		Strawberry oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Straw-	
Long Syrup Refining Co-----	2390	berry.)	
Mason-Ehrman Co-----	2390	Succotash :	
Sirup, Golden drip, cane flavor :		Augusta Canning Co-----	2212
Farrell & Co-----	2165	Sugar-butter :	
Sirup, Grenadin :		Kellogg Manufacturing Co-----	2573
Bettman-Johnson Co-----	2201	Kellogg-Birge Co-----	2588
Theller, C. A., Co-----	2477	Sugar corn :	
Sirup, Maple :		Atlantic Canning Co-----	2134
Bay State Maple Syrup Co-----	2525	Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrow-	
Graby, Augustus-----	2429	root) :	
Marx, M. A-----	2429	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co-----	2053
Tice, Claudius M-----	2525	Teddy bears, Chocolate (candy) :	
Vermont Maple Sugar Makers'		Hawley & Hoops-----	2361
Market-----	2570	Hoops, Herman L-----	2361
Sirup, Maple, Dixie sweet :		Hoops, Herman W-----	2361
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203	Hoops, William F-----	2361
Sirup, Maple, Native purity pure :		Thyme, Oil of. (<i>See</i> Oil, Thyme.)	
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2331, 2333	Tom and Jerry candy :	
Sirup, Maple, Wild forest brand :		Glick, Max, Co-----	2738
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2332, 2333	Tomato conserve :	
Sirup, Pancake brand :		American Conserve Co-----	2648
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2085	Coroneos Bros-----	2490
Sirup, Pancake drip :		Gross, Ignatius, Co-----	2648
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2318	Tomato ketchup :	
Sirup, Polar bear brand :		Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.)---	2196
Bliss Syrup Refining Co-----	2085	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co-----	2187
Sirup, Saratoga drips :		Earl, Clark W-----	2602
Long Syrup Refining Co-----	2724	Edler, Fred C-----	2522
Sirup, Scudder's Canada :		Flaccus, E. C., Co-----	2049
Scudder Syrup Co-----	2473	Fruit Product Co-----	2717
Sirup, Sorghum :		Grant, H. E-----	2257
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co-----	2080, 2471	Huss-Edler Preserve Co-----	2522,
Sirup, Squirrel brand table :			2523, 2561
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co-----	2231	Indiana Tomato Seed Co-----	2257
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co-----	2231	Keokuk Pickle Co-----	2423, 2563
Sirup, Wedding breakfast cane and		McMechen Preserving Co-----	2167
maple sugar :		National Pickle & Canning Co--	2311,
Farrell & Co-----	2205		2312, 2423, 2521, 2563, 2607
Sirup, White clover drips :		Neosho Canning Co-----	2461
National Mfg. Co-----	2542	Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar	
Sirup, Wild forest brand :		Co-----	2608
Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2330	Schwabacher Bros. & Co-----	2148
Sorghum, Loverin's :		Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	2176, 2351
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co-----	2471	Tomato paste :	
Sorghum sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Sor-		Kansas Canning Co-----	2487
ghum.)		Philadelphia Pickling Co-----	2456
Spinach :		(suppl. to 1744)	
Farren, J. S., & Co-----	2206	Tomato pulp :	
Squirrel brand table sirup :		Cooke Shanawolf Co-----	2214
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co-----	2231	Crothersville Canning Co-----	2233
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co-----	2231	Foot, D. E., & Co-----	2442
Stock feed. (<i>See</i> Feeds.)		Gypsum Canning Co-----	2119
Strawberries, Preserved :		Kirby, D. C-----	2635
Malcolm, J. B., & Co-----	2163	Knightstown Conserve Co--	2120, 2124
Morey Mercantile Co-----	2163	Martin & Lehr-----	2322

FOODS—Continued.

N. J. No.		N. J. No.	
Tomato pulp—Continued.		Vinegar—Continued.	
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	2496	New England Vinegar Works....	2514
Seneca, S. J.....	2508	Ohio Cider Vinegar Co.....	2464
Seymour Canning Co....	2233, 2612	Place, M. H. & M. S.....	2170, 2492
Summers, Chas. G., & Co.....	2555	Rhode Island Vinegar Mfg. Co..	2595
Tomato sauce:		Rowse, A. E.....	2514
Da Prato, Angelo.....	2127	Ryrie, George M., & Co.....	2545
Gross, Ignatius.....	2637, 2642	Sapovitz, Abraham.....	2595
Tomatoes:		Schloss Crockery Co.....	2061
Assau, W. F., Canning Co. (Inc.)..	2197	Sperber, A. E.....	2595
Berkman, Aaron.....	2245	Spielman Bros. Co..	2469, 2472, 2474
Farren, J. S., & Co. (Inc.).....	2174	Union Vinegar Co.....	2611
Roberts Bros.....	2067, 2202	Vinegar compound, Apple:	
South Lebanon Preserving Co..	2300	Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.....	2158
Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	2245	Violet extract. (See Extract, Violet.)	
Tonka and vanilla extract. (See Extract, Tonka and vanilla.)		Walnuts, Chinese:	
Turpentine:		Castle Bros.....	2562
Bang, Charles.....	2506	Wedding breakfast cane and maple sugar sirup:	
Barclay Naval Stores Co.....	2507	Farrell & Co.....	2205
De Forest, S. V. B.....	2507	Wheat:	
Emaus, C. C.....	2507	Lull, Charles R.....	2125
Southern States Turpentine Co..	2450	Metzler, Claudius E.....	2125
U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil Co.....	2109	Mueller, E. B., & Co.....	2125
Vanilla cream candy:		Wheat, No. 2 red:	
Glick, Max, Co.....	2738	Hall Baker Grain Co.....	2702
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)		(suppl. to 1135)	
Vanilla jelly. (See Jelly, Vanilla.)		Wheat bran:	
Vanilla and tonka extract. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)		Dunlop Milling Co.....	2378
Vinegar:		Whistles, Chocolate (candy):	
Amazon Vinegar & Pickling Works.....	2553	Hawley & Hoops.....	2358
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.....	2524, 2545	Hoops, Herman L.....	2358
Central City Pickle Co....	2220, 2236	Hoops, Herman W.....	2358
Curry, Brown, Snyder Co.....	2645	Hoops, William F.....	2358
Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co.....	2185, 2530, 2532	White clover drips:	
Gregory, O. L., Vinegar Co.....	2603	National Mfg. Co.....	2542
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co..	2093, 2399	White fish:	
Henning, William, Co.....	2083	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co..	2063
Hughes, R. M., & Co.....	2388	White lake fish:	
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works.....	2576	Dickman, O. H., & Co.....	2412
Morgan-Abbot-Barker Co.....	2505	Wild cherry jelly. (See Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)	

BEVERAGES.

N. J. No.		N. J. No.	
Absinthe:		Banana flavor cordial. (See Cordial, Banana flavor.)	
Arrow Distilleries Co.....	2403	Bavarian malt extract:	
Ale:		Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co.....	2258
Washington Brewery Co.....	2605	Imperial Brewing Co.....	2258
Apple base:		Kansas City Breweries Co.....	2258
Cotton States Fruit Products Co.....	2574	Beer:	
Apple brandy. (See Brandy, Apple.)		Evansville Brewing Association..	2640
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)		Monumental Brewing Co.....	2073
Atlas carbonated soda (beer):		New Orleans Brewing Co..	2620, 2621
Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184	Terre Haute Brewing Co.....	2613
Wheeling Specialty Co.....	2182, 2183, 2184	(Beer) Atlas carbonated soda:	
		Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184
		Wheeling Specialty Co.....	2182, 2183, 2184

BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Beer, Dove brand:		Cider:	
Gerst, William, Brewing Co.-----	2227	-----	2656
Beer, Lithia:		Keller-Lorenz Co.-----	2589
Suffolk Brewing Co.-----	2543	Traver, William, Co.-----	2610
Beer, Pilsener style:		Cider, Grape:	
Obermeyer & Liebmann-----	2229	Dunn, E. H., & Son-----	2615
Beer, Temperance:		Claret wine. (See Wine, Claret.)	
Wheeling Specialty Bottlery Co.-----	2466	Cocoa:	
Benedittina:		Hance Bros. & White-----	2348
Bertin & Lepori-----	2405	Cocoa, Phillips's digestible:	
Berry Spring lithia water:		Phillips, Charles H., Chemical	
Berry Spring Lithia Water Co.-----	2585	Co-----	2186
Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial,		Coffee:	
Blackberry.)		Aragon Coffee Co.-----	2179
Blackberry flavored juice:		Arndt, Christian-----	2128
Mihalovitch Co.-----	2056	Bleecker, Rutger & Co.-----	2455
Bracer, Cherry, Wild:		Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2732	Co-----	2210
Brandy:		Guatemala Coffee Co.-----	2433
Cropper, Francis, Co.-----	2449	Harrison, John W.-----	2179
Brandy, Apple:		Hinz, F. W., & Son-----	2250
Loewenthal-Strauss Co.-----	2735	Malloy, F. J.-----	2703
Old Spring Distilling Co.-----	2253	Ouerbacher Coffee Co.-----	2128
Brandy, Apricot, Cordialized:		Reno Grocer Co.-----	2710
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2732	Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co.---	2128
Brandy, Cherry:		Stoffregan, Charles-----	2128
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731	Thomson-Taylor Spice Co.-----	2710
Brandy, Cognac type:		Coffee and chicory compound:	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2732	Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.-----	2180
Brandy, Fig, Cordialized:		Cognac. (See Wine, Cognac.)	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2732	Cognac type brandy. (See Brandy,	
Brandy, Monaco:		Cognac type.)	
Loewenthal-Strauss Co.-----	2735	Cordial, Apricot:	
Brandy, Peach:		Bastheim, A.-----	2089
Moyse Bros.-----	2066	Fisher, F. V.-----	2089
Brandy, Peach, Cordialized:		Gottstein, M. & K.-----	2089
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2732	Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731
Burgundy wine. (See Wine, Bur-		Loewenthal-Strauss Co.-----	2735
gundy.)		Cordial, Banana flavor:	
Carbonated soda, Atlas (beer):		Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731
Bachman, H. E.-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Cordial, Blackberry:	
Wheeling Specialty Co.-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Bastheim, A.-----	2137
Champagne. (See Wine, Cham-		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2221
pagne.)		Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.)---	2193
Cherry bracer. (See Bracer, Cherry.)		Fisher, F. V.-----	2137
Cherry brandy. (See Brandy, Cherry.)		Gottstein, M. & K.-----	2137
Cherry cordial. (See Cordial,		Hollander, Frances-----	2060
Cherry.)		Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731
Cherry cordial, Wild. (See Cordial,		Sweet Valley Wine Co.-----	2347
Cherry, Wild.)		Cordial, Cherry:	
Cherry, Wild, phosphate:		Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731
Spencer, L. G.-----	2115	Cordial, Cherry, Wild:	
Thompson Phosphate Co.-----	2115	Sweet Valley Wine Co.-----	2347
Cherry, Wild, stock:		Cordial, Cherry, Wild, and pepsin:	
Crown Cordial & Extract Co.---	2304	Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2732
Chicory:		Cordial, Fruits and flowers:	
Muller, E. B., & Co.-----	2058	Weideman Co.-----	2094
Chicory and coffee compound:		Cordial, Ginger:	
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.---	2180	Loewenthal-Strauss Co.-----	2734
Chocolate, Soluble:		Cordial panna:	
Hance Bros. & White-----	2348	Cordial Panna Co.-----	2737

BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Cordial, Tom and Jerry:		Malt extract, Bavarian:	
Luyties Bros -----	2462	Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co -----	2258
Crazy mineral water:		Imperial Brewing Co -----	2258
Crazy Wells Water Co -----	2224	Kansas City Breweries Co -----	2258
Creme de violette:		Malt nutritine:	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co -----	2731	Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn. -----	2310
Dove brand beer. (See Beer, Dove brand.)		Malt tonic:	
Fig brandy. (See Brandy, Fig.)		Coburg, John L. -----	2235
Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Mineral water, Hiccure:	
Fruit juice:		Hiccure Mineral Water Co -----	2380
Daggett, F. L., Co -----	2071	Panabaker, P. F. -----	2380
Fruits and flowers cordial. (See Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Monacco brandy. (See Brandy, Monacco.)	
Gin:		Nutmalt:	
Bertin & Lepori -----	2405	Henderson Brewing Co -----	2520
Corning & Co -----	2373	Orange, Honey, gin, and:	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co -----	2374	Furst Bros. -----	2239
Gin, and orange, Honey:		Orange wine. (See Wine, Orange.)	
Furst Bros -----	2239	Orangeade:	
Gin, Juniper berry:		Cropper, Francis, Co -----	2448
Quinine Whisky Co -----	2519	Orangeade sirup:	
Ginger cordial. (See Cordial, Ginger.)		Blanke-Baer Chemical Co -----	2421
Grape-all:		Peach Brandy. (See Brandy, Peach.)	
Dunn, E. H., & Son -----	2615	Phillips's digestible cocoa:	
Grape cider:		Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co -----	2186
Dunn, E. H., & Son -----	2615	Phosphate, Cherry, Wild:	
Grape juice:		Spencer, L. G. -----	2115
Clarke, W. E., Co -----	2054	Thompson Phosphate Co -----	2115
Fredonia Wine Co -----	2054	Pilsener style beer:	
Wilbur, Henry T. -----	2054	Obermeyer & Liebman -----	2229
Wilbur, Katherine C. -----	2054	Red Dragon seltzer:	
Grape juice, Catawba:		Asquith, George D. -----	2246
Liebenthal Bros. & Co -----	2732	Ruska nalivka:	
Grape juice, Concord:		Liebenthal Bros. & Co -----	2731
Liebenthal Bros. & Co -----	2732	Scuppernong wine. (See Wine, Scuppernong.)	
Hiccure mineral water:		Seltzer, Red Dragon:	
Hiccure Mineral Water Co -----	2380	Asquith, George D. -----	2246
Panabaker, P. F. -----	2380	Shaco-Kauphy:	
Honey, gin, and orange:		Angell, S. H., & Co -----	2139
Furst Bros -----	2239	Craven, McDonough -----	2139
Juniper berry gin:		Sirup, Orangeade:	
Quinine Whisky Co -----	2519	Blanke-Baer Chemical Co -----	2421
Kafeka:		Sirup, Tamarind:	
Blanke, C. F., Tea & Coffee Co. --	2493	Finora & Co -----	2052
Koko:		Soda, Atlas carbonated (beer):	
Hance Bros. & White -----	2348	Bachman, H. E. -----	2182, 2183, 2184
Kummel:		Wheeling Specialty Co -----	2182, 2183, 2184
Bettman-Johnson Co -----	2309	Sprudel, West Baden, water:	
Mihalovitch Co -----	2138	West Baden Springs Co -----	2634
La Margarita en Loeches water:		Sun-ray water:	
Schierer, Henry -----	2173	Sun-Ray Water Co -----	2481
Lithia beer:		Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tamarind.)	
Suffolk Brewing Co -----	2543	Temperance beer:	
Lithia water:		Wheeling Specialty Bottlery Co. --	2466
Buckhorn Lithia Water Co -----	2709	Temperine:	
Lithia Water, Berry Spring:		Friedman, H. -----	2569
Berry Spring Lithia Water Co. --	2585	Laevison, A. M., & Co -----	2569
Malaga wine. (See Wine, Malaga.)			
Malt:			
Crown Brewing Co -----	2626		

BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Tigero slivowitz:		Wild cherry stock:	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731	Crown Cordial & Extract Co.---	2304
Tom and Jerry cordial:		Wine, Burgundy:	
Luyties Bros.-----	2462	Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.) ---	2096
Tonic, Malt:		Wine, Champagne:	
Coburg, John L.-----	2235	Dubreuil, E., & Fils.-----	2392
Violette, Creme de:		French-Italian Wines, Liquors &	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731	Cordials Importing Co.-----	2517
Vodka:		Giachino, Joseph.-----	2517
Bosak, Michael.-----	2256	Nectar Co.-----	2638
Fulton Extract & Cordial Works.---	2166	Silverman, Simon.-----	2632
Katz, L. B.-----	2225, 2349	Wine, Claret:	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731	French-American Wine Co.-----	2088
Russian Monopole Co.-----	2225, 2226,	Ryckman, G. E., Wine Co.-----	2401
2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2252, 2254,		Wine, Cognac:	
2256, 2349, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411		Giachino, Joseph.-----	2517
Schulman, S.-----	2252, 2254	French-Italian Wines, Liquors &	
Water, Crazy mineral:		Cordials Importing Co.-----	2517
Crazy Water Wells Co.-----	2224	Wine, Malaga:	
Water, La Margarita en Looches:		Brownsville Fruit Distilling Co.---	2652
Schierer, Henry.-----	2173	Buchman, Louis.-----	2647
Water, Sun-ray:		Goldberg, I.-----	2651
Sun-Ray Water Co.-----	2481	Wine, Malaga type:	
West Baden sprudel water:		Margulis, Abraham.-----	2643
West Baden Springs Co.-----	2634	Wine, Orange:	
Whisky:		Stern, Charles, & Sons.-----	2720
Arey, D. L., Distilling Co.-----	2557	Wine, Scuppernong:	
Atlantic Coast Distilling Co.-----	2580	Schmidt, jr., A., & Bro. Wine	
Rock Springs Distilling Co.-----	2723	Co.-----	2404, 2447
Southern Distilling Co.-----	2580	Sweet Valley Wine Co.-----	2402, 2604
Strasburger & Co.-----	2557	Wodka:	
Wild Cherry cordial. (See Cordial,		Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2731
Cherry, Wild.)			

DRUGS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Acetanilid tablets:		Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:	
Case, Ensley J.-----	2188	Bennett Medicine Co.-----	2106
Case, George W.-----	2188	Benzaldehyde oil:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2365	Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	2377
Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395	Bitter almond oil. (See Oil, Bitter	
Sutliff & Case Co.-----	2188	almond.)	
Weinkauff, Jacob.-----	2188	Bitters, Fernet-extra:	
Acetanilid and caffen compound tab-		Bertin & Lepori.-----	2405
lets:		(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2365	Cordial-Panna Co.-----	2075
Acetanilid and sodium tablets:		Bitters, Fernet-Lenora:	
Upjohn Co.-----	2313, suppl. to 2313	Liebenthal Bros. & Co.-----	2732
Anise oil. (See Oil, Anise.)		Bitters, Hamburg stomach:	
Anti-pain powders:		Weideman Co.-----	2094
Dexter, Charles H.-----	2548	Bitters, Litthauer stomach:	
Apples, Colocynth:		Lowenthal, Strauss Co.-----	2207
Peek & Velsor.-----	2438	Bitters, Pale orange:	
Velsor, Joseph A.-----	2438	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2199
Velsor, Joseph H.-----	2438	Bitters, Pepsin magen:	
Beef, wine, and coca:		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2222
Case, Ensley J.-----	2213	Bitters, Stomach:	
Case, G. W.-----	2213	Lowenthal-Strauss Co.-----	2736
Sutliff & Case Co.-----	2213	Caffen citrate tablets:	
Weinkauff, J.-----	2213	Flint, Eaton & Co.-----	2365
Belladonna leaves:		Caffen tablets:	
Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.-----	2091	Irwin, Neisler & Co.-----	2395

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Caffein and acetanilid compound tablets:		Hair, Rum and quinine for the:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2366	Edelstein, Albert.....	2321
Cajuput oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Cajuput.)		Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.....	2321
Cassia oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Cassia.)		Hair tonic, Eau de quinine:	
Celery-vesce:		Reif, Charles, Co.....	2567
Century Chemical Co.....	2565	Hamburg stomach bitters:	
Vanatta, James.....	2565	Weideman Co.....	2094
Chewing gum. (<i>See</i> Gum, Chewing.)		Headache capsules:	
Cloves, Oil of:		Fossett, E. S.....	2550
Crandall Pettee Co.....	2476	Freeman Pharmacal Co.....	2550
Cocoa, Beef, wine, and:		Headache powders:	
Case, Ensley J.....	2213	Dexter, Charles H.....	2548
Case, G. W.....	2213	Headache tablets:	
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213	Allaire, Woodward & Co.....	2578
Weinkauff, J.....	2213	Peoria Pharmacal Co.....	2578
Cold push treatment No. 12, Dr.		Hydrogen peroxid:	
Pusheck's:		Drevet Manufacturing Co.....	2558
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117	Duosep Chemical Co.....	2718
Cold tablets:		Hydrox Chemical Co.....	2718
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2394	Lemon & Wheeler.....	2718
Colocynth apples:		Iodin, Tincture of:	
Peek & Velsor.....	2438	Asquith, G. D.....	2444
Velsor, Joseph A.....	2438	Bronaugh, A. T.....	2426
Velsor, Joseph H.....	2438	Butler & Field.....	2463
Coriander oil:		Field, William C.....	2463
Horner, James B.....	2475	Krick, J. Louis.....	2424
Damiana:		Morgan Bros.....	2425
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.....	2732	Robey's Pharmacy.....	2431
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	2375	Iron, Elixir:	
Diarrhœa mixture, Phoenix:		Affleck, P. G.....	2428
Fitzpatrick Drug Co.....	2716	Iron iodid sirup:	
Drug habit cure:		Webster, William A., Co.....	2534
Richie Co.....	2554	Jamaica ginger essence. (<i>See</i> Ginger,	
Stephens, J. L., Co.....	2511	Jamaica, essence.)	
(suppl. to 1891)		Jaquequina:	
Eau de quinine hair tonic:		Ross, Sidney, Co.....	2721, 2722
Reif, Charles, Co.....	2567	Lavender flowers oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Lav-	
Elixir iron:		ender flowers.)	
Affleck, P. G.....	2428	Lavender oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Lavender.)	
Essence, Jamaica ginger:		Linseed oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Linseed.)	
Farris, W. S.....	2169	Litthauer stomach bitters:	
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169	Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207
Fennel seed oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Fennel		Marchand's peroxid of hydrogen:	
seed.)		Drevet Manufacturing Co.....	2558
Fernet extra (bitters):		Monte Christo rum and quinine for	
Bertin & Lepori.....	2405	the hair:	
Fernet-L-Branca:		Edelstein, Albert.....	2321
Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075, 2737	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.....	2321
Fernet-Lenora bitters:		Nitroglycerin tablets:	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.....	2732	Case, Ensley J.....	2188
Freckleleater:		Case, George W.....	2188
Baker-Wheeler Mfg. Co.....	2443	Flint, Eaton & Co.....	2365
Freckleleater Co.....	2443	Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	2306
Ginger, Jamaica, essence:		Milliken, John T., & Co.....	2059
Farris, W. S.....	2169	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2188
Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169	Upjohn & Co.....	2299,
Gum, Chewing:		suppl. to	2299
American Chicle Co.....	2352	Weinkauff, Jacob.....	2188
Gum tragacanth:		Nux vomica tablets:	
Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	2436	Case, Ensley J.....	2191
(suppl. to 1881)		Case, G. W.....	2191
Hair restorer, Phoenix Seminola:		Sutliff & Case Co.....	2191
Fitzpatrick Drug Co.....	2716	Weinkauff, J.....	2191

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Oil, Anise:		Phenacetin tablets:	
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2750	Irwin, Neisler & Co.	2395
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)	2539	Phoenix diarrhoea mixture:	
Oil, Benzaldehyde:		Fitzpatrick Drug Co.	2716
Dodge & Olcott Co.	2377	Phoenix Seminola hair restorer:	
Oil, Bitter almond:		Fitzpatrick Drug Co.	2716
Dodge & Olcott Co.	2377	Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment	
Oil, Cajuput:		No. 12:	
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2748	Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.	2117
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	2147	Quinin:	
Ungerer & Co.	2544	Affleck, P. G.	2428
Oil, Cassia:		Quinin sulphate tablets:	
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2747, 2750	Flint, Eaton & Co.	2365
Rockhill & Vietor	2072	Quinin-whisky:	
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)	2540	Liebethal Bros. & Co.	2731
Vietor, Carl L.	2072	Quinin and rum for the hair:	
Oil, Cloves:		Edelstein, Albert	2321
Crandall Pettie Co.	2476	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.	2321
Oil, Coriander:		Rosemary flowers oil. (See Oil,	
Horne, James B.	2475	Rosemary flowers.)	
Oil, Fennel seed:		Rosemary oil. (See Oil, Rosemary.)	
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2748	Rum and quinin for the hair:	
Oil, Lavender:		Edelstein, Albert	2321
Dodge & Olcott Co.	2535	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co.	2321
Oil, Lavender flowers:		Salol tablets:	
Horne, James B.	2129	Irwin, Neisler & Co.	2395
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2746	Sassafras oil. (See Oil, Sassafras.)	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.	2133	Savin oil. (See Oil, Savin.)	
Ungerer & Co. (Inc.)	2541	Seminola hair restorer, Phoenix:	
Oil, Linseed:		Fitzpatrick Drug Co.	2716
Duluth & Superior Linseed		Sirup, Iron iodid:	
Works	2149	Webster, William A., Co.	2534
Gatlin Mfg. Co.	2336	Sodium salicylate tablets:	
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.	2149	Flint, Eaton & Co.	2365
Oil, Pennyroyal:		Sodium and acetanilid tablets:	
Western Wholesale Drug Co.	2727	Upjohn Co.	2313,
Oil, Rosemary:		suppl. to 2313	
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2748	Spearmint oil. (See Oil, Spearmint.)	
Oil, Rosemary flowers:		Stomach bitters. (See Bitters,	
Horne, James B.	2141	Stomach.)	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.	2123	Stramonium leaves:	
Oil, Sassafras:		Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.	2090
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2744	Strychnin:	
Ungerer & Co.	2136	Affleck, P. G.	2428
Oil, Savin:		Strychnin sulphate tablets:	
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2749	Irwin, Neisler & Co.	2395
Oil, Spearmint:		Thyme, Oil of:	
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard	2743	Rockhill & Vietor	2518
Oil, Thyme:		Vietor, Carl	2518
Rockhill & Vietor	2518	Tincture of iodine. (See Iodine, Tinc-	
Vietor, Carl	2518	ture of.)	
Opium, Tincture of, deodorized:		Tragacanth, Gum:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.	2367	Hopkins, J. L., & Co.	2436
Irwin, Neisler & Co.	2395	(suppl. to 1881)	
Orange bitters, Pale:		Wine and coca, Beef:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.	2199	Case, Ensley J.	2213
Pale orange bitters:		Case, G. W.	2213
Bettman-Johnson Co.	2199	Sutliff & Case Co.	2213
Pepsin magen bitters:		Weinkauff, J.	2213
Bettman-Johnson Co.	2222	Witch-hazel:	
Peroxid of hydrogen. (See Hydro-		Tunkhannock Distilling Co.	2140, 2701
gen peroxid.)		Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's:	
Pennyroyal oil. (See Oil, Penny-		Bennett Medicine Co.	2106
royal.)			





